CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

DEWEY'S SOLILOQUY.

To flunk or not to flunk? That is the question.
Whether 'tis better in the mind to suffer
The stings and arrows tipped with cutting pain
Of an administration that has tried
To dou me in obscurity's cold soup
And make me take a back seat in the rear,
Like bound boy at a rural husking bee
Who yanks the shuck from ear of gleaming red
And gets not for his prize the smacking kiss,
Or like a maid of two score years who sits
With feet impassive at a country dance,
Or to arise against the Hanna gang
And do my level best to t'row it down
And tread with victor's feet upon its neck!
To run, perchance be beaten! There's the rub,
For in that race what jockeying may come,
What Hanna tricks and grand old party lies,
And stinging shafts from bow of purchased press
To leave me distanced at the starting pole
Or cook my goose upon the quarter stretch.
These possibilities must give me pause,
For who would bear the fusillades in print,
The hideous jingles known as campaign songs,
The old conundrum, "What did Dewey dew?"
Or "Dewey want him in the White House? Nit!"
Or, "If when fall dew cometh he should run,
What shall we dew to Dewey if he dew?"
Then there's the campaign orators, all bought
At bargain counter prices to arise
And chop the air and talk about my youth;
Of how I once wrote poetry and got
The stuff in print at advertising rates,
And how, when I was suffering from temporary aberration of the mind
I tried to learn to play a clarionette
That wasn't noted for its dulcet tones,
And people then will hiss and groan and say:
"Dew-ey want such a man for president?
Nay! nay! Pauline! We dew not think we dew!"
These horrors pass before me in my dreams
And in my waking hours they rack my brain
Until it aches with pain of fear and doubt
As if 'twere suffering from rheumatiz!
Methinks I'll flunk, and yet methinks I'll not,
And yet again methinks I will; but, stay!
I cannot, yet I must, and yet—Oh, rats!
I'll go and ask my wife if we shall ape
Yon White House weathercock and change our mind
Or fight it to a finish, win or lose!
—Denver Post.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Gentle and brave amid the ranks he rode,
And fell the steed beneath him proud and true;
Gentle and brave the steed beneath him strode,
And felt "My master's hand will guide me through."

And hour on hour, through dying and through dead,
And lashed by rain from heaven, and hail from hell,
From morn to eve, unscathed alike, they sped,
But at the close of day the charger fell.

He saw the shattered limb, the heaving breast,
And eyes entreating aid he could not lend.
With kiss on kiss the velvet nozzle pressed,
And longed, yet loathed, its agony to end.

And, heedless for a while how trumpet blared,
Or round him roared and flashed the fiery one,
He, who all day the battle's worst had dared,
Now dared not brave the bivouac alone.

Then in one sob a fond farewell he spoke,
The loaded death with hand reluctant drew.
* * * * * * * * * *
O dear dumb friends! O patient of our yoke!
There's many a heart, ye know not, aches for you.
—James Rhoades in the London Daily News.

Miscellany.

EXAMINING A RICH MAN ABOUT HIS AUTOMOBILE

Now the principle of civil service reform has been extended to the examination of persons ambitious of driving the fiery automobile. In Chicago a few days ago a rich man took himself down in his own machine from his home to the City Hall to take the examination for automobile drivers. The city electrician conducted the quiz, and one of his questions was, "What parts of an automobile need taking care of and cleaning more than any other?"

The rich man proved that he was equal to this question, for he answered, "I leave the inspection and cleaning of my carriage to my stableman."

His answer to another catch question ought to prove famous. He was asked, "What would you do if your automobile broke down?" and his reply was, "I would call a cab and go home."

Another Dead Loss.

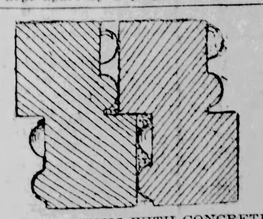
"Mrs. Miggleton made a grave mistake yesterday."

"How was that?"

"She ordered a tombstone for her husband who died, but absent mindedly had the name of one of those from whom she was divorced carved on it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A KANSAS IDEA IN PAVING BRICK

A. C. Stich, of Independence, Kan., has invented a brick for street paving and received notice from the patent office at Washington that his patent will be issued May 8. The brick has an offset so that one brick laps on the other, making it impossible for one brick to settle without a general depression, thus always keeping the surface smooth. The brick are kept apart by a projection of about



THE NEW BRICKS WITH CONCRETE FILLING.

three-sixteenths of an inch, forming a space for cement or tar filling. When a pavement is thus constructed all refuse and water will pass off the surface and not settle beneath the projection. The spacing caused by the projection, Mr. Stich says, saves enough brick to more than cover the cost of cement or tar filling. The brick can be made as cheaply as the common "pavers," approximating $7 a thousand.

LONDON BARBER IN A PALACE

17 FLEET STREET, LONDON, THE REPUTED PALACE OF KING HENRY VIII AND CARDINAL WOLSEY.

If the American tourist hurries a little he can yet get a haircut for sixpence and a shave for threepence in the "Palace of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey." The building was to have been torn down to make room for the march of improvement in Fleet street, but after some debate the London common council decided by a majority of one to rescue it from oblivion. The place does not look especially old or particularly interesting—too cheap and gaudy for a palace, not enough so for a barber shop.

Despite the inscription above the windows of the third floor, it certainly never was a palace of Henry VIII., although Cardinal Wolsey may have lived there for a little time. It is believed that it was built at the Cardinal's command to serve as a sort of gilded cage for Sir Amyas Paulet, who had once sent the cardinal, then a parish priest, to the stocks for a brawl. The cardinal never forgot the indignity, and it is the tradition that Sir Amyas in consequence was confined in this odd looking palace five years.

The dingy room on the second floor, now sacred to the barber's art, has one of the finest ceilings in London. The place is much patronized by tourists, and the attendants are correspondingly crafty. Wishing to give to one of them a tip, I once handed him a crown—a coin that is a quarter as large again as an American silver dollar. The man said, "Thank you," put it in his pocket and turned away. When I protested he restored four shillings in change, remarking blandly: "Pardon me, I thought it was a sixpence." The London county council has just paid $135,000 for the place, and presently will clean it out and use it for a museum.—New York Press.

SOME LONDON BUILDING FREAKS

Space Is so Valuable That Every Inch of It Is Carefully Used.

Few cities have as many queer angular stuctures in the business section as London, says the Philadelphia Record. The cutting of new streets through old localities has resulted in the formation of many difficult sites for the architect to treat for business structures. And it is by no means an easy task for the architect to take advantage of the small space at his disposal and yet design a building which shall have some architectural beauty, and at the same time not

NARROW STRUCTURE WITH ROUNDED FACADE.

bring out too forcibly the sharp angle of the ground.

An example of simplicity in hiding the angle is shown in figure 1, a building at the corner of Queen Victoria and Knightrider streets. The facade is here simply wrapped around the curve, with not a single line carried up to break the stiffness of the design.

The advertiser has taken advantage of the round balconies, where there are no miters or molds to prevent the unbroken view of his decoration.

An unique structure, probably without equal in any city, is shown in figure 2. By the side of Cannon street station, and dividing Dowgate dock from Cousin lane, stands this most extraordinary building. It is a very sharp angle, being only about five feet wide at the end shown in the view, and although its facades are 100 feet long, the base is not more than twenty feet across.

UNIQUE LONDON BUSINESS BUILDING.

One wonders whether it was worth while to go to the expense of enclosing so small an area with so much brickwork.

BAFFLING AN OFFICE HUNTER.

Ex-President Cleveland had something to say the other evening in one of his lectures at Princeton about officeholders. So this would seem be a good time to tell how Cleveland once dexterously disposed of a persistent member of the office-seeking tribe. I think it is the best story I ever heard of which Cleveland is the hero. Shortly after he was first inaugurated a buffalonian bade his friends goodby, explaining that he was going down to Washington to see "Grover," and, considering that he and "Grover" were old friends, he was confident that "Grover" would give him some nice office. In due time he reached Washington and the President; but, alas, his efforts to induce Grover to give him any office, foreign or domestic, proved unsuccessful. Finally in desperation the buffalonian said:

"Now, look here, Grover; before leaving home I told my friends that I thought you'd give me something, and I hate, you know, to go back empty-handed. I don't care so much about getting an office, but I don't want that Buffalo crowd to have a laugh at my expense."

Cleveland reflected a moment, and then said: "Well, Jim, I'll tell you what's the best I can do for you. You can go back and tell your friends that I offered you the consulship at Liverpool—and that you declined it."—New York Mail and Express.

Distressing Mistakes.

"A man can't be too carfeul whom he snubs."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, every once in awhile I've snubbed some plain people who afterward came into a lot of money."—Chicago Record.

A Too Retentive Memory.

Escort—You know this young woman, waiter?

Waiter—Do I know her? Haven't I been serving her with oysters a la Bordelaise for the last thirty-nine years?—L'Illustration.

GERMANY'S AMBITION.

She Wants to Raise All Her Own Foodstuffs--How Can She Do It?

Germany having emerged in the last forty years from an agricultural state, and having become an industrial and commercial nation, she now is ambitious to raise all her own food supply. She imports now out of proportion to her population, as compared with statistics of a century ago. In 100 years her population has almost trebled and her agricultural products have quadrupled. Still she has to import enormous quantities of foodstuffs. Frank H. Mason, our consul general in Berlin, sends to the State department a report on this, a subject which is of almost as much interest to the United States as to Germany. The effect of quadruple agricultural products, he points out, is lost upon Germany because so many of these products are diverted to other purposes than directly for food. Nearly the whole of the barley crop is malted and used for the manufacture of beer, potatoes and maize in vast quantities are devoted to the production of alcohol, and the best lands of Germany are now devoted to the culture of beet sugar, the greater portion of which is exported. It is true that the rough refuse of the breweries, the distilleries and sugar mills can be utilized to some extent as food for animals; but there is no disputing the fact that these three forms of manufacture neutralize to an important degree the food-producing power of German agriculture.

And so, notwithstanding all improvements in farming processes, notwithstanding duties and all other obstacles thrown in the way of food imports by agrarian influence, Germany imported during the past year 1,370,850 metric tons of wheat, 561,254 tons of rye, 259,147 tons of oats, 296,246 tons of buckwheat, 23,787 tons of beans, 58,872 tons of peas, 1,104,39 tons of barley, 1,626,595 tons of maize, 214,139 tons of potatoes, 143,730 tons of fresh fruits, 11,761 tons of butter, 47,967 tons of pork meats, 21,752 tons of beef and veal, besides fish, dried fruits and other luxuries in large quantities.

Then, too, the average German lives so much better than his ancestors of a century ago, that while the population has trebled, its present consumption has increased six or seven times.

To enable Germany to be self-supporting in the matter of food supply will inevitably require the employment in farming of both capital and labor, which are now more profitably engaged in the industries and trade which have transformed Germany during the last thirty years from an agricultural into an industrial and commercial nation. Can the vast food import of the empire be cut off, or even largely diminished by artificial restrictions, without provoking reprisals from which the now flourishing foreign commerce of Germany, which has been built up with such splendid energy, skill and foresight, would wither and decline? This problem is engaging the earnest attention of the best German economists.

A RELIC OF THE WOODEN NAVY

"The ancient frigate Franklin, a relic of the old wooden navy, which has been used for many years as receiving ship at the Norfolk navy yard, is soon to be a deserted hulk," said a naval officer, who has recently visited the Virginia naval station, to the Washington Star. "She was examined not long ago by a board of officers, and it is believed they will submit a condemnatory report. The policy of the department, as is generally understood, is to do away with the time-honored but antiquated and out-of-date system of receiving-ships, substituting for them shore barracks similar in general character to the quarters occupied by enlisted men at army posts. The jackies of the old school are much opposed to this plan. They cling to their old fogy ideas of a seafaring life, and believe a recruit should be placed upon the water from the very first. To break him in on shore and have him live in a barracks, they say, will make the fellow a landlubber all of his natural life. While the receiving ships of to-day are nothing more than great floating houses, there is nevertheless an air of the sea about them, and this the old dogs among the men love. Dismantled and roofed over, the ships haven't much resemblance to a seagoing craft. Another thing in connection with the receiving-ships is that the families of commanding officers are allowed to live on board.

"The Franklin is a historic old boat, and it has been suggested that one might buy her when she is put up at auction and place the craft on exhibition in different ports. This would hardly seem to be a profitable undertaking."

NEW PAPER TOY--- JAPANESE FROG

The little folks in Japan make some very interesting paper toys, and none is more interesting than the frog manufactured out of green paper. First cut a piece of paper into a square much larger than you expect the frog to be. Draw lines from the four corners of the square and from the middle of the sides. First fold the paper along the diagonal lines, then turn it over on the other side and fold it along the lines from the sides. It will then form a kind of box, which can be pressed together along the folds in the shape of an unequal diamond. Now, seizing the paper below the ends of the cones, fold it backwards so as to have two more regular, equal points. When this has been done to each of the eight cones the result will be a perfect diamond, with a smaller diamond in the center. Then each one of the cones must be folded again, so as to get all the points around the center. Care must be taken to get the points as even and equal as possible. To finish the frog, turn the upper points out so that they spread and

THE FROG AS IT LOOKS WHEN MADE.

form the forelegs, and the lower points so that they form the hind legs. When it is finished a fine thread may be attached to the frog's body, and by careful jerks it almost seems to leap around on the floor or table. The paper used should be stiff enough to retain the folds as given to it, but not so brittle as to break under the handling. Do not be discouraged if the first frog you make is lame, for then it is certain that the points have not been folded evenly.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

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CHAPTER III.

Newspaper Row in Washington is still a distinct locality, and a sufficient number of newspaper correspondents still make it their habitat to give pertinency to the name. But the number of newspapers all over the country having special correspondents at the national capital has increased very greatly since Newspaper Row received its name, and the correspondents have found other localities for their offices. The building occupied by the Washington Post is a veritable hive of them, besides containing the Washington office of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization the world ever saw. It was in this building that the Daily Scimitar had its Washington office. The room was shared by the representatives of three daily newspapers—for all that a correspondent needs is a desk and typewriter. In fact, the sharing of an office among three or four different papers is extremely common.

The day did not promise much in the way of official news. The senate had adjourned early, while the house was discussing one of the great appropriation bills, item by item, in committee of the whole. As a consequence, there was but a sprinkling of visitors in the galleries, while the press gallery, high up behind the speaker's chair, contained no one but the reporters of the Associated Press and the Washington dailies. The correspondents had made their tours of the departments, and dropped in upon the much-enduring executive clerks at the White house, to be certain there were no new developments. And, having made his rounds, and found it a most unsatisfactory day as far as news was concerned, Tom Beckwith went to his office.

"Hello, Beckwith!" was the greeting of Wadleigh, who represented a St. Louis paper. "There's no use looking glum, because there's nothing doing. We are not yellow journalists—we can't draw on our imaginations for facts, and write red-hot sensations that are denied the next day. Be a philosopher, and bear up under our misfortune. When you've been in Washington as long as I have, you will get over the habit of worrying. When I first came here I used to fret myself to a skeleton when there was no news. Now look at me!"

"Your physical condition is really the result of laziness. You are only excusing it by that bosh you are talking. I'm glad your conscience is uneasy over such humbuggery!" This from the third occupant of the room, Staples by name, who represented a Boston newspaper.

Waldeigh was a man of about 35, short in stature, plump in person, with a round, smooth face, every line of which expressed good nature. He was an energetic worker—a fact which made him sublimely indifferent to Staples' chaff.

"Better be contented and fat than lean and hungry-looking, like yourself. Why, Staples, your physique is calculated to cast doubt on the solvency of the paper you serve so efficiently. You look as though it is too poor to pay your salary regularly."

Staples accepted the retort equably. Tall and spare in build, he certainly was not angular; his broad shoulders, deep chest, and erect port were largely the result of his love for athletics, which had made his name honored by his college in his undergraduate days.

Beckwith broke in on this colloquy. "Wadleigh, you're a good Democrat—now tell me what the administration is going to do over this Cuban business?"

"Do? Why, it will shuffle and dodge, and find some small hole whereby it may crawl out of it. The President won't go to war if he can help it. That's plain as the nose on your face. My hope is that there will be enough Republicans who put patriotism before party to force a resolution through that will acknowledge the Cuban republic. That will bring on war fast enough. The Dons have such an infernal degree of pride that they would at once declare war on us."

"What do you think, Staples?" inquired Tom, turning to the Bostonian.

"We will certainly have war," replied Staples, with decision. "The people are ready for it, but they don't realize it. You will remember we talked over the point the morning after the destruction of the Maine, and I took the view that war would be the inevitable result. That the vessel was destroyed by treachery is certain. Whether Spanish officials had a hand in it may never be known. The mass of the people, though, do not draw fine distinctions. It is enough for them that the ship was blown up in a port belonging to a nation with which we were at peace. They hold Spain responsible—and that will mean war eventually."

"I agree as to that," responded Tom. "But I am uncertain as to the President's course. Do you agree with Wadleigh's view that Congress must force him to act, or will he take the initiative himself?"

"The latter, without doubt." This with emphasis. A scornful ejaculation in the negative from Wadleigh.

"Be fair, old man," expostulated Staples. "Don't let your partisanship prejudice you. The President is going cautiously, and I am glad of it. We can't allege the Maine business as a reason for war, that's plain; because it can't be brought home to Spanish officials. We must assign some other reason; and it must be one that other nations can't caril at. You know that Continental Europe is in a twitter over the matter. We musn't give any of those fellows a pretext for chipping in to help Spain?"

"That's all right," returned Wadleigh, "but look here—if the President really wanted war, he could have found a reason that is diplomatically sound long ago. Why is he dawdling so?"

"Perhaps," answered Tom, "because we are not ready for war yet. You know, I suppose that the navy department, spurred on by Roosevelt, has been rushing ammunition to our naval vessels both in the Pacific and Atlantic?"

Wadleigh's answer, whatever it might have been, was cut short by the entrance of Representative Benscoter. The young men welcomed him heartily, for the Transylvanian Congressman was very popular with the newspaper boys. However, as he very rarely looked any of them up in their quarters, all then hoped there was an item of news as the cause of the visit.

"No, boys, I don't know anything worth telegraphing. I only wish I had a sensation for you, Beckwith, are you busy? If you have time, I wish you would walk up Fourteenth street with me."

Benscoter was a man past fifty, with a strong, rugged face which was clean shaven, except a tuft on the chin. He was a tall, raw-boned man, with a stoop in the shoulders that told of years of toil on the farm. He was a man of hard common sense, and a large fund of native shrewdness. When they turned up Fourteenth street, he spoke.

"Tom, have you heard the rumor that Stapleton is going to make a speech day after to-morrow on Cuban matters, and roast the President? The story went all over the capitol this afternoon."

"In spite of his denial in the Scimitar the other day?"

"Of course. That was a denial that didn't deny much."

"I have not talked with the Senator since he gave me that interview—at least that subject hasn't been mentioned," replied Tom.

"Now see here, Beckwith—you and I both know Stapleton don't like the President. I didn't suppose as sharp a politician as he is would make the blunder that such a speech would be. It will simply raise a big factional fight in the party in Transylvania. He must be kept from it, if he really contemplates such a piece of rashness. Can't you find out for me whether the rumor is really true?"

"Benscoter, this is a case where plain speaking is best. Go to him yourself, and ask the question bluntly. You are from his own state; you are a leader in his own party. You have a right to ask him the question. I am only a correspondent, remember. He denied the story a few days ago to me. I can't go to him and ask him, in effect, if he then lied to me. See?"

Benscoter meditatively stroked his chin whiskers. "I guess you are right, Tom. I will see him to-morrow morning."

"Let me know the result, please? Not necessarily for publication, you know."

"Certainly. See me at the House to-morrow afternoon." And the two men parted.

Ever since his talk with Bess Stapleton, Beckwith had been worrying over the most difficult problem how to keep the junior Senator from Transylvania from making a wrong step. Benscoter's story of the rumor evidently meant that Stapleton intended to deliver his speech speedily. Tom endgeled his brain as he walked along. Suddenly he stopped short.

"Why didn't I think of Acton at once? If any man can carry it through, he is the one."

He glanced at his watch.

"Yes, he ought to be at his hotel by this time," he soliloquized, as he turned his steps in the direction of the Shoreham.

Col. Acton was a man very well known among the prominent Republicans of the nation. He was an invaluable man on the national committee in a Presidential year. He had a wonderful grasp on the state of public opinion over the country. He could tell you the feeling in any state, and where this was unfavorable, he suggested the best means of changing it. He was a splendid man to act as ambassador to settle state political quarrels which imperiled Republican success.

He was a man of only medium height, very active in movement, with a profile like that of a Greek god. A smiling mouth, shaded by a heavy brown moustache, and a pair of frank gray eyes which met your gaze directly, were the things which struck you most on meeting the colonel. His voice had a cheery ring, and no man ever saw him in bad humor. His fund of good nature was inexhaustible; his activity and energy were something wonderful. Altogether he was a fine example of the most modern type of politician. That is to say, he was a gentleman in all that the term implies; he kept his temper, was a good listener when politics were under discussion; he was a strategist of a high order; he was endless in resource, tireless in work. And he was a man whose views and opinions were sought by the party leaders, even the highest, and they were received with respectful attention.

Colonel Acton's home was in New York city, but he was very frequently in Washington, especially since the Cuban crisis had taken on an acute phase, and Tom happened to remember that he was then in the city. Acton knew Tom, for he had done good service in several hard-fought campaigns in Transylvania. It had just occurred to Tom that the colonel could be the very man to handle Senator Stapleton at this juncture. Ascertaining that Acton was in his room, Tom sent up his card, on which he penciled:

"No interview. Transylvania politics."

The boy speedily returned with the request that Tom would go up at once.

"Ah, Beckwith, old boy! Glad to see you!" said the Colonel; in his cheery voice, shaking Tom's hand heartily. "Sit down—no, this chair is better. How have you been? No need of asking that, though. You are the picture of health. Doing good work, too. The other newspaper men all say that. And I'll take the consensus of their judgment on anything before that of any other class of men. Well, what's broken loose in Transylvania politics?"

"Senator Stapleton is getting ready to break loose, I fear, Colonel. And I think you can prevent it, if you will."

"Ah! Stapleton is impulsive, I know. But tell me all about it. I'm not sure I understand the matter."

Whereupon Tom related succinctly the facts in the case, and added:

"You know I like the Senator," he concluded. "He thinks he will make some political capital at the expense of the President. I think he is preparing to launch a boomerang, which will come back and injure only himself. I want to keep him from doing it."

Acton had followed the story with close attention. "Well, what have you to propose?" was his quick answer.

"You have the ear of the President. Go to him and explain the situation. The President, I think, will know what to do."

"What do you think he should do? I see you have an idea in your mind."

"It occurred to me," returned Tom, "that if you should state the facts to the President, he might authorize you to tell the Senator in confidence, the line of policy, if it be matured, which he proposes taking in this Cuban matter. I feel sure that it will be one that Stapleton can heartily support. What do you think of it?"

The Colonel's reply was instant. "It won't do, Beckwith—not with Stapleton. If he has it in mind to fight the President, to reveal the latter's purposes would be to show him how to play his cards to the best advantage. But I will see the President, if I can. We don't want a party quarrel out in Transylvania if we can help it. I'm glad you came to me. Day after to-morrow, eh?—M—m—m—yes. I think this will all come out right. Suppose you see me to-morrow at this hour?"

And Tom went home to dinner, with the feeling that somehow the thing he wished would be done. And his heart beat faster as he thought of the look that would greet him from Bess Stapleton's glorious eyes if he succeeded.

CHAPTER IV.

The next afternoon political circles in Washington were all agog over the announcement that Senator Stapleton would, on the following day, address the Senate on the Cuban question. Tom was in the press gallery at the time, and at once sent his card to the Senator with a request for a moment's interview.

The Senator responded, and Tom asked him for an advance copy of his intended speech, to transmit by mail to the Scimitar.

"I wish I could give it you, Beckwith," was his reply. "But it isn't written yet. I have begun it, and will finish it to-night."

"Do you wish to forecast its tenor?"

"I'd rather not, Tom. Perhaps it will whet public interest to let it remain a semi-mystery."

Promptly on time Beckwith kept his appointment with Colonel Acton. "Ha!" exclaimed the latter, as he greeted Tom. "So our friend the Senator is to talk on Cuba to-morrow, I see. Has he furnished advance copies of his remarks?"

"No; he has not completed the speech yet. You know he never writes one until the last minute."

"Good! That suits most excellently. But hold! Has he indicated his line of argument?"

"No, he declines to make any statement."

"That is still better. Now, Beckwith, I know I can trust you, but what I am about to tell you must be a secret until noon to-morrow. You mustn't telegraph even a hint of it."

"I never betray confidence, Colonel."

"If you ever had, young man, I would not be giving you a warning not to do so. Sort of a paradox that, isn't it? Now, listen. To-morrow the President will send a message to Congress on the Cuban question."

Tom sprang to his feet, his eyes sparkling. "What will he say, Colonel?"

Acton leaned back in his chair, and put up his hands in a deprecatory manner.

"My dear Beckwith, I did not presume to ask him, of course. I put the situation before him as you gave it to me, and he will find it convenient to send in this message a day or two before he had originally intended. That is all there is of it. Now, I said, you remember, that this must be a dead secret until to-morrow noon, as the Senate is assembling. Then I want you to go to Senator Stapleton, tell him what is coming, and ask him not to make his speech until that message is read. Will you do it?"

"Most assuredly. I will be more than glad to do so. But why may I not tell him this evening? He will be writing his speech to-night, and I am pretty certain that it will be that much labor less to-morrow."

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Monroe Doctrine.

"Please give a sketch of the Monroe doctrine and what led to its origin? Can Europe apply it to the United States?"—W. W. G., Marion, O.

President Monroe's annual message to Congress in 1823 contained the following sentences: "We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Also, "the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

These expressions embody what is known as the Monroe doctrine. Presidents Monroe's mention of these subjects was occasioned by the formation in Europe, a few years previously, of what was called the "holy alliance"—an alliance between Russia, France, Austria and Prussia to maintain the monarchical system of government in Europe. It was supposed that they desired to extend their operations to the New World also, especially with reference to the colonies of Spain, some of which had asserted and obtained from the United States the recognition of, their independence. England sided with our country on this question, and the result was that the allies did not carry out their project. As popularly understood, the Monroe doctrine meant a political protection and a guarantee of freedom from European interference to all states of North and South America. It was not, however, intended to, and by its words it did not, declare that the United States would take up arms against European interference on these continents, nor was its intention to limit or embarrass the policy of our nation in the future. It merely declared that the United States would regard as unfriendly any such acts of European inter-meddling with the political affairs of the two Americas, and it left to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case how far the United States would find it wise to go in opposing it.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"Please explain what the wireless telegraph is, and how messages are sent on it."—J. W. L., Sonoma, N. C.

"In wireless telegraphy can you explain how the business of one set of instruments is kept from that of another? Also, how the opening and closing of the circuit is manipulated? Cannot anyone who has an instrument connect to the circuit at any point without anyone knowing it?"—Subscriber, Jackson Summit, Pa.

Here is Marconi's own statement of the principle of wireless telegraphy: "My apparatus for sending telegraphic messages without wires consists of two poles, one at the sending and one at the receiving station. Each pole supports a vertical wire. The transmitting wire is charged with a current of electricity at high tension, which discharges to the earth through a short "spark gap." This discharge consists of a rush of electrical energy between the earth and the wire, and creates in the fraction of a second a rapidly oscillating current of electricity in the wire. The vibration leaves the transmitter and starts on its journey through the air in the form of electric waves that radiate in all directions, like light, heat and sound. When the oscillation or waves of electric energy reach that receiving apparatus an oscillation is set up in the wire with less energy than where it originated. This agitation is communicated to the receiving telegraph instrument with which the wire is connected and causes a local circuit to open and close in obedience to the opening and closing of the circuit in the transmitting instrument.

"A simple illustration of the effect of these electric waves on the wire of the receiving apparatus is as follows:

"If one were to hang a string from the ceiling in one corner of a room and in the opposite corner beat the air suddenly with a fan, waves of atmospheric energy would be sent through the space between the fan and the string and agitate the string in obedience to the motion of the fan, but with less force—part of the energy being lost in its journey across the room. So it is with the electric force force thrown from the sending wire of my apparatus. It journeys through space until it reaches the hanging wire of the receiving apparatus, and the electric waves vibrate in it when the fan set them in motion.

"The agitation of the receiving wire by these waves causes an alternate breaking and reconnecting of the electric current according to the length of the waves or the time elapsing between each wave, and this is recorded by the telegraph instrument with which the wire is connected. Air waves, of course, stopped or deflected by solid substances that may be in their course. The electric waves thrown off my transmitting or sending apparatus go through or around all solid substances. They are not stopped or deflected by the curvature of the earth or by any high buildings that may be between the sending and receiving wires."

In answer to the second question, the opening and closing of the high tension current at the sending station is done with an ordinary telegraphic key. As to the possibility of stealing messages, Marconi says:

"Messages cannot be stolen in transit, for the reason that the transmitters and receivers, to be really efficient, must be in 'tune'—that is, they must work in harmony. This makes it almost impossible for a receiver to take a message that is not intended for it. This 'tuning' has, up to the present, only been tried in three or four cases over long distances. The distance to which the messages have been sent were at first wholly dependent on the height of the vertical wire, but by one discovery after another I have been able to reduce the required height; that is, I have created conditions equivalent to actual height."

National Road.

"In what year was the national road surveyed, by whom, and how many feet wide is it supposed to be?"—W. H., Brazil, Ind.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, in 1802-3, congress provided for giving the state 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of United States lands within it, in return for non-taxation of those lands by the state for five years. The state was allowed to spend three-fifths of this fund in constructing roads, and the remaining two-fifths were to be spent by the United States in constructing a road over the Allegheny mountains to connect the state with the seaboard. Similar provisions were made when Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were admitted.

The route selected for the road over the mountains was from Cumberland, Md., at the head of navigation on the Potomac, to Wheeling, W. Va., on the Ohio. It is about 141 miles long. As the fund from Ohio, by 1806, had reached only about $12,000, congress authorized the construction of the road, to be repaid out of future sales of land. The road was completed to Wheeling about 1820. Then Indiana, Illinois and Missouri demanded its extension, which was laid out westward from Wheeling through Zanesville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Ind., Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri. For the Cumberland national road alone 60 distinct appropriations were made by congress between 1806 and 1838, aggregating $6,821,246.

In building the road the trees were cut down over a space 60 feet in width. In the middle a strip 30 feet wide was entirely cleared and leveled. In the middle of the 30-foot strip the roadway, 20 feet wide, was covered with crushed stone to a depth of 18 inches in the center, sloping to 12 inches at the sides.

By 1856 congress had surrendered to the states the portion of this road, completed and uncompleted, lying within their respective borders. The states completed the portions lying within each, and the 834 miles of the "National Pike" became the main artery of travel, until the era of railways set in.

The road was not surveyed as a whole. The work was surveyed in sections, often with years between the different surveys.

Greenbacks Not Taxable.

"Your answer noted, stating that greenbacks are not taxable. The bankers and some of the best lawyers here still affirm that they are, and say that a law was passed about two years ago making greenbacks taxable. I have all confidence in The Blade's information, and beg to ask if it is barely possible that this new law may have escaped your notice?"—J. W. J., McLeansboro, Illinois.

The Blade's answer is correct. Greenbacks are not taxable. The law has not been repealed. The courts have held that if a party convert other money into greenbacks temporarily, to escape taxation, that they shall be assessed the amount. This leads to the impression that they are taxable. Your lawyers would better study the United States reports more carefully.

Constitution and Laws.

"A friend of mine contends that every law or statute passed by Congress becomes a part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States. I contend that it does not. Which is correct?"—W. W. B., Gadsden, Tenn.

Your friend is phenomenally ignorant. He is utterly and entirely wrong. The constitution is the organic charter of the United States, by which the individual states formed themselves into one nation. It defines carefully the powers granted by the states to the national government, reserving all rights not so granted to the states and the people; and it provides a complete form of government for the nation as a whole. It is superior to any law; and if the supreme court decides that any law of Congress contravenes the constitution, that law becomes null and void. The Constitution can only be amended by a vote of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of three-fourths of all the states. A law of Congress can be amended or repealed by Congress alone.

Religious Orders.

"Are the Paulist Fathers of America the same in belief and doctrine as the Assumptionists in France? What is their objective point? Are the religious orders of the Catholic church political? How do they compare in doctrine and purpose with the Jesuits?"—E. C. G., Chicago, Illinois.

The Assumptionists are a local French religious order. The Paulists are not the same. Of course, all these Roman Catholic orders agree in belief and doctrine with the church. Their rules and purposes differ only. The Paulists are devoted to what they term "mission work," which means the explanation and inculcation of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church to the people, the reclamation of those who are neglectful of their church duties, etc. The Jesuits are devoted to the conversion of heathen and non-Catholics to that faith. In other words, they are devoted to the same work as Protestants missionaries. Roman Catholic religious orders are not intended to be political.

Foreign Railroads.

"One of my socialist friends claims that where a government owns the railroads transportation and freight rates are cheaper than where they are owned by individuals or corporations. How is this?"—A. H. C., Rich Hill, Mo.

Ask your socialist friend to give you proof of his assertion. That will settle him, for he can not do it. The railroad service of the United States is the best and most prompt in the world. Passenger rates here are much cheaper than in Europe and freight rates average lower. We have not at hand the statistics of government-owned roads in Europe, but will endeavor to obtain them.

Citizenship by Descent.

"If a child is born in a foreign country, while his parents are native born citizens of the United States, is the child a native born citizen of the United States?"—A. B. B., Rumsey, Ky.

Yes. The naturalization laws of the United States provide that "the children of persons who are citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof." The case is the same as if a child were born to United States citizens on a foreign steamship while crossing the ocean.

Miss Willard's Name.

"Please tell me what the E. is for in Frances E. Willard's name?"—Subscriber, Etam, W. Va.

Her full name was Frances Elizabeth Willard.

Miscellaneous.

E. S., Grinnell, Iowa: We do not know the author's name.

M. B., Ellsworth, Kan.: Sorry to say we never heard of the song.

C. L., Occidental, Cal.: Brazil's navy is insignificant. She has two second-class cruisers and 23 smaller vessels.

A. L. S., Vandalia, Mo.: We have seen the rhyme, but have no copy, nor do we know where it may be found.

W. A. N., Guild, Okla.: We are sorry to say we cannot tell. Address a letter of inquiry to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

H., Kester, W. Va.: The Boston swindler, Truth, arrested for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, is under bond. His trial has not yet taken place.

M. C. P., Pactota, S. D.: Our impression is that members of the Black Hills Forest Reserve are under the full authority of the state, but we are not sure. Why not ask some lawyer? Or write to the War department at Washington and inquire?

L. J. W., Jeffersonville, Ind.: We have no personal knowledge of skunk farming. We have frequently read of such farms, but do not know where they are located. Skunk skins sell at from 25 cents to $1.25 each, according to quality.

J. N. Schell City, Mo.: We have never seen a statement as to the displacement and armament of the German squadron in Manila Bay in the summer of 1898. Dewey said it was superior in fighting power to his own, until the big monitor Monterey arrived. The Irene incident occurred before the Monterey reached Manila.

C. W. J., Wakelee, Mich.: How do you imagine we can give names and amount of wealth of those owning a million or more in the state of Indiana? Can you give a correct list of the men who are worth $50,000 or over in Cass county, Michigan, and how much each is worth? Think a moment of the impossibility of our having the facts to answer such a question.

The Gifts of Wealth.

The strong man cried aloud in his anguish.

"Our wealth is gone," he sobbed, "and with it all that wealth bestowed upon us!"

"Not our dyspepsia, Alfred!" protested his wife, reproaching his despair. "No vicissitude of fortune can rob us of that!"

And then, at last, he told her the worst; how that their impoverishment was likely to necessitate their removal from Boston to some community, doubtless, where a disordered digestion was not particularly aplomb.

Confronting their calamity thus, they wept together, and for a time were utterly wretched.—Detroit Journal.

Those Artful Men.

Mrs. Naggerton—I can not understand what the attraction of a public dinner is to you men. You can enjoy a good meal at home if you want to, or if not there are plenty of restaurants where you might go, but only the young men seem to take advantage of them.

Mr. Naggerton (absent-mindedly)—At a public dinner, my dear, there are no women, don't you see—(he never finished.)—Ally Sloper's.

Rudely Shattered.

"Chumleigh says his first love was his school teacher."

"Indeed."

"Yes. But he says love's young dream was shattered the first time she took him on her lap."

"That seems funny."

"Not at all. He was face downward at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At the Dinner Table.

"Georgie, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite.

"I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bill Up a Tree.

The tree man is around with his bill of $20 for sticking up in the lawn a bean pole that doesn't grow—Minneapolis Journal.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HE RUNS THE CONVENTION

Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Gatherings.

HIS ONEROUS DUTIES

They Include the Expenditure of About $100,000, and Demand High Ability.

Really the most indispensable and most powerful functionary in a national convention is the sergeant-at-arms, says the Chicago Daily News. He is appointed by and under the direct control of the convention sub-committee of the national committee.

The most important duty of the convention sub-committee, of course, is fixing the city in which the convention is to be held, and in the main this is properly enough a question of money. From some

"BOGUS JOURNALISTS."
Who Get the Indorsement of Editors who Should Know Better.

of the rather loosely-worded dispatches sent out about the cash required to be put up by the convention city, the impression has gone out that the Republican sub-committee made a definite demand for $100,000. To be exact, the authorities of Philadelphia and other cities were told, as they have been once in four years for several decades, that the local expenses of the convention must be guaranteed. The sum of $100,000 was mentioned because the expense at St. Louis last year reached that figure, or approximately so. Should the running expenses fall under the estimate, the residue will be turned back to the citizens' committee. Should they exceed it, the deficit will have to be made up, of course.

After the selection of the convention city the next important step is the selection of the sergeant-at-arms, for he will spend the thousands guaranteed for local expenses; he will have to see that the convention hall is in good shape when the gathering is called to order; through him, largely, the convention authorities will hold relations with the press, the local authorities of the convention city, the railroads and the public generally.

Naturally, one of the first things to which the sergeant-at-arms must give attention is the building in which the convention is to be held. It is not sufficient for it to contain a big enough auditorium to seat the delegates and others in attendance; it must have many auxiliary features that are possessed by few of the great halls.

Many thousands of dollars must be spent on the hall in Philadelphia in which the Republican convention is to be held this year before it will be ready for the big gathering. The auditorium itself must be remodeled, a number of waiting, sub-committee and other special rooms must be put in, new sanitary and ventilating systems must be provided, and facilities for the correspondents and reporters must be created. These include desks and seats in the big hall, rooms for the operators of the two big telegraph companies and the press associations and the installation of wires and instruments.

In making the hall ready for the convention, then, the sergeant-at-arms must have dealings with architects, builders, electric outfitters, plumbers and all sorts of tradespeople, besides the newspapers, the press associations and the telegraph companies, and this part of his duties alone will test alike his patience, his tact and his capacity for work.

Newspapers and the Convention.

One of the most difficult tasks of the sergeant-at-arms will be to satisfy the

ALL THE DETAILS ARE LEFT TO THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

newspapers. Readers of the full convention reports that will appear in the newspapers next June and July may occasionally give a thought or two to the immense amount of labor involved in the daily presentation of the news hot from the bat. But no one who has not had something to do with the work can have any save the most inadequate notion of the preliminary detailed work that alone makes them possible.

To begin with, the sergeant-at-arms must be absolutely impartial in arranging the press facilities. That is, he must see to it that no one newspaper, press association or telegraph company has undue advantage over any of the others. Of course, greater facilities are given to the great metropolitan journals of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston than to papers in the smaller towns. The number of men representing each to which accommodations are furnished is fixed, as a rule, according to precedent.

Besides, the applications for privileges as reporters and correspondents are always made by larger numbers of individuals who have no right whatever to expect them, and these make life nothing less than a burden to the overworked sergeant-at-arms from the moment he takes official charge of the preliminary convention details.

The intention on his part always is to afford every possible facility to newspaper men actually employed to report the proceedings, but there are unpaired limitations to the amount of space that can be given to the newspapers and this makes the bogus "journalists," friends of the editors of small weeklies and the like who wish to have seats among the real correspondents for the fun of it and nothing more, a nuisance pure and simple. Literally thousands of this class, some of them introduced by editors who should know better, besiege the convention sergeant-at-arms every four years and are perforce turned down; even were he inclined to afford the requested facilities, he could not do so without withholding them from men who are justly entitled to them, and that would never do.

An Army of Assistants.

If the duties of the convention sergeant-at-arms were fully indicted by the foregoing paragraphs he would have a comparatively easy time, but his work would be only partially done were he to stop with getting the hall in good order and making the arrangements for the press. Providing for the comfort and convenience of the delegates is really the most important of all his tasks. This involves ranging the seats in the body of the hall and the galleries so that all shall be satisfied, furnishing the various subcommittees rooms and the like. There are tickets and badges to be printed, and, though you mightn't think it, this is a job of no small magnitude.

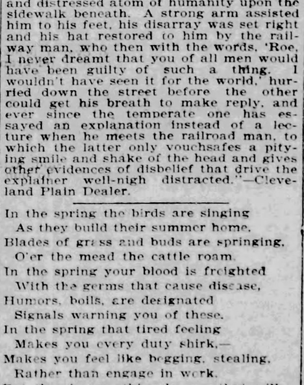
Arrangements have also to be made by the sergeant-at-arms with the hotels as to headquarters for the various delegations, dickers have to be entered into with the railroads concerning rates of fare and the running of special trains. Cordial relations must be cultivated with the local police and fire departments, and there are almost numberless other matters of detail that the convention's business manager must see carried through to a successful finish.

The appointing of assistant sergeants-at-arms is by no means one of the least of his troubles. There are generally 150 of these at least, apportioned among the various states, and the demand for places on the staff of the convention's manager is extremely lively. Nominally he decides who shall serve, but actually his decisions are based upon the recommendations of the delegates. Each of these is almost sure to ask for more places than can be given, and the sergeant-at-arms sometimes has a hard time to avoid making enemies in turning down those for whom places can not be found.

At first blush you might wonder why any one would put up a fight to be an assistant sergeant-at-arms, since no pay, not even expenses, accompanies appointments of this sort, and some of the appointees, at least, have to work like beavers from the beginning to the end of the convention, helping to keep things in order. But for the brief space of time during which the convention is in session the assistant sergeant-at-arms is a person of some consequence. He wears a badge which admits him to all parts of the convention hall; he is in great demand among those in attendance, as one who can do favors for his friends, and his face is reasonably sure to become more or less familiar to some of the party magnates. More than one holder of petty government place has made his start on the remunerative side of politics by serving as deputy sergeant-at-arms at convention time.

After the deputy sergeant-at-arms come the doorkeepers. They are not so numerous as the deputies and their number varies according to the nature of the hall in which the gathering is held, the rule being to appoint two, one for a day service and the other for night service, for each door. They are drawn from the ranks of those generally known as "heachmen," though the term is not used here in any belittling sense. The doorkeepers, like the deputies, serve without pay and for similar considerations; their faculties for making themselves known to the real powers in the party are not much less than those afforded the deputy sergeant-at-arms, but they have less chance to see the fun on the floor of the hall because their duties keep them outside at the doors much of the time. It is possible, however, for the clever doorkeeper to slip inside some of the time, and, of course, the day man can see the proceedings of the night sessions, vice-versa.

The local expenses of a national convention, which are directly controlled by the sergeant-at-arms, make up only a fraction of the total sums such a gathering puts into circulation. There are nearly 1,000 delegates and as many alternates, making 2,000, while the assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, messengers and correspondents will swell the essential attendance to 3,000. Besides,



THE ASSISTANT IS SOMETIMES A MAN OF IMPORTANCE.

there are probably 1,000 visitors daily, and if each of the resulting 4,000 spends $100 for hotel bills and the like while the convention is in session the total is $400,000. Add railroad fare, news telegrams and other incidentals and the grand total can't well be less than $1,000,000. Some estimates by men who have attended many national conventions place it at a much higher figure.

Three Meals a Day.

How many years of her life does a woman spend over the hot cook stove getting those three meals a day? Back aching, head throbbing, nerves twitching, it's all the same, there are three meals a day to be prepared. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cannot lighten woman's labor, but it can and does increase her strength. It cures those diseases of the womanly organs which undermine woman's vitality.

"I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription too highly as a tonic for tired, worn-out women who are afflicted with female weakness," writes Mrs. Ira W. Holmes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. "It has helped me very much and a skillful physician once said to me in answer to my question as to its efficacy, 'I know of cases where it has really worked wonders.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not re-act upon the system. They are a good thing to keep in the house. One 'Pellet' is a laxative, two a cathartic dose. The medicine for every woman.

GETTING EVEN WITH HIM.

Here is a story, which a Cleveland man told a New York Tribune hotel interviewer a day or two ago. Perhaps it has a local reference, perhaps not.

"A certain temperance apostle with a national reputation," said A. D. Armstrong, of Cleveland, "lived in years agone next door to a prominent railroad man. The latter had a weakness for the red, red wine, that about once a year overcame his resolution. At all other times he was sober and upright and attended to his business. His amiable weakness was known and condoned by the community in which he lived, for he was an able, generous and philanthropic man and a good citizen as well. But to his next door neighbor it was a continued and ever present grief, and he never lost an opportunity to exhort the railroad man on the sinfulness of his ways and to beg him to mend them before it was too late. The railroad man stood it manfully and never by word or look showed resentment, for he was fond of his neighbor. But at length, as all things do to those who wait, an opportunity came to him to get gloriously even, for as he came out of his house one bitter, icy winter's morning the temperance apostle issued at the same time from his, but alas! about half way down his outside steps he slipped on the ice-covered stairway and, describing an ungraceful parabola, allt a confused and distressed atom of humanity upon the sidewalk beneath. A strong arm assisted him to his feet, his disarray was set right and his hat restored to him by the railway man, who then with the words, 'Roe, I never dreamt that you of all men would have been guilty of such a thing, wouldn't have seen it for the world,' hurried down the street before the other could get his breath to make reply, and ever since the temperate one has essayed an explanation instead of a lecture when he meets the railroad man, to which the latter only vouchsafes a pitying smile and shake of the head and gives other evidences of disbelief that drive the explainer well-nigh distracted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the spring the birds are singing
As they build their summer home.
Blades of grass and buds are springing,
O'er the mead the cattle roam.
In the spring your blood is freighted
With the germs that cause disease,
Humors, boils, are designated
Signals warning you of these.
In the spring that tired feeling
Makes you every duty shirk,—
Makes you feel like begging, stealing,
Rather than engage in work.
But there's something known that will a
Man to health and vigor lead.
You will find Hood's Sarsaparilla
Just exactly what you need.

A Poor Falkland.

During a performance of "The Rivals," in which Joe Jefferson played Bob Acres, the actor rendering Falkland was inadequate to the role. In the scene in which Falkland, Captain Absolute and Bob Acres have a most wordy altercation Falkland ranted violently, raised his voice to an unnecessary pitch and finally, in a burst of anger, slammed the door as he made his exit. It is part of the business for Captain Absolute to say at this juncture, "Poor Falkland!" He did so, and Mr. Jefferson promptly replied, "The poorest I ever saw!"

Wise Man.

"I notice you write all your letters with the typewriter. Don't you know it is bad form to send typewritten letters?"

"But my writing is almost illegible."

"That is no excuse."

"It is in my case. I once wrote a letter to my washerwoman, raising a row about some missing linen, and she deciphered it as a proposal of marriage. It cost me a lot to keep her from suing me for breach of promise."—Indianapolis Press.

Miss Cutting's Advice.

Softleigh—Weally, I—aw—have a notion to—aw—blow me bwains out, doncher know.

Miss Cutting—Indeed! Well, in case you do I'd advise you not to say anything about it afterward and no one will ever know the difference.—Chicago News.

He Never Sleeps.

Fuddle—You know Stocks, don't you?

Doctor—Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine.

Fuddle—Pretty wide-awake man, isn't he?

Doctor—I should say so. I'm treating him for insomnia.

WAITING TO SEE THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LOST MANHOOD AND VARICOCELE

Above is an exact representation of our famous No. 4 Gent's Belt which has cured more ailments than all the drugs on earth combined.

Are you troubled with these dreadful ailments? If you are you are indeed in a very deplorable condition and a very

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As they possess neither life nor strength-giving properties, but only stimulate for the time being and soon you are in a worse condition than ever. Electricity is a natural remedy, and overcomes disease by giving new life and strength to the weakened organs. It stops all unnatural drains, develops shrunken parts and strengthens the nerves and muscles. Write us to-day. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address

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INFORMATION WANTED.

Profuse Staling.

W. H. M., Wisconsin:—Give the animal a liberal supply of boiled flaxseed in his drinking water, and also this: Pulverized opium, ½ oz.; sulphate of iron, 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 1 oz. Mix with molasses, and divide into six balls. Give one every day. This condition is brought about by too free use of diuretics, such as nitre, and other powerful medicines; also, an excess of roots or other watery food; feeding on hay, grain or bran that has not been properly dried, or musty food.

Horse Lame in Hind Leg.

J. W. C., Indiana—Your horse has a disease called pumiced foot, a trouble left from laminitis or founder. It is an incurable disease, but it may be greatly relieved by fitting to the foot a bar shoe with a broad circle, thicker at its outer edges and beveled off toward the center. The sole, yielding to gradual changes, becomes flat, or, in some instances convex. Corns are not found in the hind feet.

Cow Died in Much Pain.

G. G. H., South Dakota: Your cow no doubt died of congestion of the liver. This is superinduced by feeding too freely on rich food, pasturing on low-lying ground, giving condition powders, excessive milking, or gall stones. A good remedy is: Sulphate of magnesia, ½ lb.; common salt, ½ lb.; oil of turpentine, 1 oz.; slippery elm mucillage, 1 quart. Give every other day for a week. If the cow has been fed too heavily, she must be put in a roomy stall and fed on light slops. She should be well curried and rubbed and milked only moderately. Oil of turpentine should be rubbed in once a day over the region of the liver. In a case of this kind, the cow loses her cud and becomes listless. Aconite, of which you speak, is a dangerous drug, and should not be used except by advice of a practitioner.

Peeling Black Walnut Trees.

J. G. B., Tennessee: There is no time in the year when sprouting of black walnut trees will be prevented by peeling them. August is a good month to "deaden" trees by circling them, but sprouts will spring up.

Calf Vomits.

B. F. C., Michigan: Change the feed of the cow, and give the calf two ozs. of castor oil, after which give the calf twice a day lime water, 2 ozs.; infusion of gentian, 2 ozs. The infusion of gentian is made by boiling 1 oz. of bruised gentian root in a quart of water for ten minutes, cooling and straining. You had better get the lime water at a druggist's.

Mare Lame.

T. C. S., Virginia: It is difficult without a personal examination to correctly diagnose a case of lameness of the kind you mention, but as the mare had both hips skinned turning around in a narrow stall it may be that the lameness is in the back sinews or hip. You may ascertain if the lameness is in the parts named by carefully going over the sinews and hip with pressure by the fingers. If lame in either of the parts named, use some good liniment. The following is as good as any: Iodine, ½ oz.; gycerine, 2 ozs.; mercurial ointment, 2 ozs.; olive oil, 6 ozs. If there is fever, before applying the above use this: Acetate of lead, 1 oz.; vinegar, 1 pint; water, 1 pint. Examine around the pastern and feel the foot to learn if it is unnaturally warm. In ringbone, the foot is brought down heel first, and usually increases with exercise. Forcible bending of the pastern causes pain. The swelling may be hardly perceptible, and confined to the sides of the pastern bone, or it may be an extreme enlargement of the whole region. A ring of bone, or prominent round hardness, appearing immediatey above the top of the hoof, extending quite around the front part of the pastern, is called "low" ringbone, but if the ring is more in the middle of the pastern, but of like nature in every other respect, it is called "high" ringbone. One or two sharp blisterings in the early stages will stop the growth, but after three months have passed the growth is complete and quite irreducible.

Hoof Dropped Off.

H. H. C., West Virginia: The trouble with the foot was a disease known as foul in the foot. This is characterized by inflammation and suppuration of the substance between the claw of the foot, and occasionally extending to the bones and joints of the foot. Causes are: Overgrowth of the hoof; irritation by foreign substances between the claws, and sometimes a general scrofulous character of the constitution. The disease, if not scrofulous, is easily cured by dressing with astringent applications. Your steer should be fed up and sold to the butcher. The diseased part should be cut away, and an application of carbolic acid, 10 parts; water, 30 parts, applied.

Received.

From Kansas Agricultural College: Bulletin No. 95. Fattening Hogs with Drought-Resisting Crops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fatal Effect of Green Sorghum.

Stockmen frequently suffer losses of cattle from pasturing them on sorghum. In a few herds in the state the losses last year were heavy, but the total number of fatalities was not alarmingly large. An unusually large acreage of cane was pastured last season, so that the loss sustained was relatively small, judging from reports received.

Just what the cause of the trouble is has never been ascertained. The prevailing opinion is that a virulently poisonous substance is sometimes developed by the growing plant. Many symptoms shown by the afflicted cattle tend to sustain such an opinion. The animals bloat but little. They apparently suffer terribly and die very suddenly. Post mortem examinations are reported to show lesions in the stomach, the membranes turning black.

A sample of cane that had produced fatal results was obtained and subjected to a careful chemical analysis. All efforts, however, to isolate and identify poisonous matter failed utterly. Although an effort was made to detect the presence of toxic substances in small quantities, it was assumed that refined delicate tests for traces of such poison were really unnecessary, from the nature of the case. A poison that will kill a full grown animal in ten or fifteen minutes must necessarily be present in relatively large proportions. The analysis showed only a trace of potassium nitrate. Cultures made to develop toxic bacteria from the sample gave negative results. The leaves and stems of the material seemed to be free from parasitic growth. No poisonous matter, that might have been applied purposely to the leaves, was detected.

All the data collected indicates plainly that first growth sorghum may prove, at times, to be just as fatal as second growth. This controverts the prevailing popular impression, but facts at hand nevertheless corroborate such a view. It is in harmony with what is known of the chemistry of all plants. The chemical substances found in plant tissues are characteristic of the plant and are found in it in its various stages of growth.

The results of the investigation indicate then, first, that in sorghum there is no inherent chemical poison, and second, that second growth cane, of itself, is no more injurious than first growth. The fact that so many fatalities occur prove that there is an element of danger in using sorghum for pasturage, and that considerable care should be taken in feeding it. Stockmen generally are agreed that hungry cattle should not be turned on to sorghum pasture, even for a short time.—R. S. Hilliner, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Practical Raspberry Culture.

Raspberries require a moist, clay soil, not too thin. The land must be of such character that it will not dry out readily, for if this occurs at any time while the berries are on the vines, they will dry up. The subsoil should be clay and well drained, for the plants cannot live if the roots are in the water. This matter of a prepared soil is important and is too often neglected by the farmer who has only a small patch of fruit.

There are three types of raspberries—red, black and purple, differing considerably in their requirements. The red berry succeeds through a wider range of soil and climate than either the black or the purple. They are commonly grown from one-year-old suckers or root cuttings and are planted in rows seven feet apart, with plants 2 1-2 feet apart in the row. Fully one-half of the old suckers should be destroyed each year. Plant either in the fall or spring, the best time being in early spring.

In pruning, simply head back the canes of the previous year's growth and in early spring remove all the dead wood. There are many theories as to the best time of pruning raspberries. For instance, if the cutting back is done in the autumn the six or eight inches of cane that remains is likely to be killed in the winter. This dead wood of course gives the field a bad appearance the next spring, consequently, in my opinion, it is best to wait until freezing weather is past and the buds have just started. Growth will then continue right along. I do not believe, as some do, that the canes should be cut back within eighteen inches of the ground. I leave them from three to three and a half feet high. The side limbs can be cut off or not, this being determined by the desired width of the row. There must be room enough between the rows to permit of cultivation without damage to the canes. Canes that have fruited should be removed as soon as the crop is taken off in summer and burned, so as to kill all insects and fungi. Good varieties of red raspberries are the Hansell, Marlboro, Cuthbert and Turner.

The blackcap or black raspberries are less popular than red for use on the table when fresh, but are grown considerably now for canning and evaporating. The plants are obtained from the root tips and should be set out the same as reds, except that the plants may be set closer in the rows. They require similar treatment. The Ohio, Conrath, Greege, Doolittle and Palmer are good kinds. Purple raspberries are not very popular in the market. The Shaffer is probably the best kind and is treated the same as the red and black.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

SHE HAD NOT YET DECIDED

"Going to move?" asked the man with the fedora as he took a seat beside the man with the pale mustache in the smoking car.

"I don't know yet," said the latter ways 'im yaefg eithe[illegible]

"Why, I thought you were always kicking about that flat of yours" said the man with the fedora.

"Well, I was," assented the man with the pale mustache.

"You told me the plumbing was all out of whack and you were afraid the family would be poisoned."

"Yes, that's a fact."

"And then I thought you said that flat was as dark as a pocket and you had to use artificial light at dinner Sunday afternoon."

"That's right, we do."

"And wasn't it you who was telling me about the fresh janitor who was a cousin of the real estate agent and couldn't be fired, that sassed your wife?"

"I'm the man," meekly admitted the man with the pale mustache.

"Well, then, why in thunder don't you move?" asked the man with the white fedora.

"Well, my wife hasn't made up her mind yet," said the little man, and that closed the incident.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Boarding House Humor.

"Will some one please chase the cow down this way?" said the funny boarder who wanted some milk for his oatmeal.

"Here, Jane," said the landlady in a tone that was meant to be crushing, "take the cow down there where the calf is bawling."—Chicago News.

Tip for the Czar.

When the war in South Africa is over another peace convention may come in and make trouble.—New Orleans Picayune.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, has written a book, which he introduces to the general public in this way:

"The universal and constant aspirations of all thinking human beings, the reverence and affectionate remembrance in which we hold the memory of our dead, the innate idea of a Day of Judgment, the feelings inherent in our consciousness and in our intellect, the miserable incoherence between the destinies of men on earth compared with the mathematical order which regulates the universe, the bewildering impression we receive of the infinite and the eternal as we gaze into the starry heavens, and beneath all this our certainty of the permanent identity of our I (our own individual existence), notwithstanding perpetual changes in our bodies and our brains—all conspire to create in us a conviction of the existence of the soul as the individual entity which will survive the destruction of our corporal organism, and which must be immortal."

In this volume, which is entitled The Unknown, the author has endeavored to analyze scientifically subjects commonly held to have no connection with science, which are even accounted uncertain, fabulous, and more or less imaginary. His object is to help us to know something of the nature of the human soul, and to afford a scientific demonstration of its survival, an object in which the whole world is interested, no matter how much scoffing this attempt to make certain the truth of immortality may bring from the unthinking and unreasoning. He knows that his labor will bring no reward, but he has resolved to say what he thinks and what he knows, without caring about the opinions others may have of him.

The work is published by the Harpers.

In The Story of the Nations, Martin A. S. Hume has told that of Modern Spain between the years of 1788 and 1898. The author has evidently studied his subject carefully, and writes of something in which he has a strong personal interest.

The whole story down to the ending of the war with the United States is well told, and cannot help arousing sympathy for a country which has suffered so much from its own evil-doing, and yet which "has advanced and is still advancing, though slowly, toward material prosperity and enlightened freedom."

Many portraits and illustrations add interest to the narrative. The frontispiece is a fine picture of the boy king, Alfonso XIII, at the age of twelve.

The volume is handsomely brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

There seems to be a growing taste for "nature books," and many fine and beautiful works of that description are being put forth to answer the popular demand. Upon the rapidly lengthening list is a volume by Alice Lounsberry, who, after careful study and observation, has constructed out of her knowledge A Guide to the Trees, in which nearly 200 varieties and shrubs are included. These have been classified into five sections according to the soil in which they prefer to grow, and their descriptions are headed by their common as well as scientific names.

All the leading points of recognition in connection with trees are clearly given, and the work is both instructive and interesting.

Published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York.

From the Jewish Chautauqua society of Philadelphia comes a course of lessons concerning Jewish history and literature, covering the time from the rise of the Kabbala to the expulsion of the Jews by Spain. The author is Dr. Maurice H. Harris, and this excellent little book constitutes the fourth syllabus in the course in the Chautauqua System of Education Department of Jewish Studies.

Parliamentary Lessons, based on "Reed's Rules," is a hand-book of common parliamentary law by Urquhart Lee, which is published by Rand, McNally and Company, Chicago. This little book was submitted to Hon. Thomas B. Reed before its publication, and was pleasantly endorsed by him in a letter to the publishers. The matter seems to be arranged well, and the rules given simply, clearly, yet comprehensively. A study of Mrs. Lee's little book will carry an inexperienced presiding officer over many shoals by which she will otherwise be stranded.

Among the American Book Company's school publications comes the following:

Discoveries and Explorers, by Edward R. Shaw, is an attractive little book for supplementary reading after the pupil has gained a general knowledge of the locality in which he lives. The stories are given simply, and yet in a way to interest all readers.

A little primer designed to be placed in the hands of the child in the beginning of his school work is entitled First Days in School, prepared by Seth T. Stewart, Associate Superintendent of the New York Schools, and Ida Coe, of the Brooklyn Primary Schools.

Big People and Little People of Other Lands, by Edward R. Shaw, is written to satisfy the desire always felt by children to know about Indians and Esquimaux. This little volume shows their manner of living, personal appearance, their dress, customs and manners.

In the Eclectic School Readings is numbered The Talisman, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., which is as is well known, a true representation of The War of the Crusades, and therefore teaches history while interesting the young mind with the story. It is edited by July M. Dewey, late superintendent of schools in North Adams, Mass.

Another book for the young is The Baldwin Primer by May Kirk. In addition to the things commonly taught in primers are primary notions regarding language, number, color and form. Besides the half-tones and pen and ink sketches are numerous colored illustrations of birds, fruit and flowers.

Songs of All Lands, by W. S. B. Mathews, gives an extensive collection of our own patriotic and typical folk songs, together with the national songs of all of the leading countries. The book has been especially prepared for schools and social gatherings.

Those who read Mr. Howells's story of Their Wedding Journey, published among his earlier works and recall its delightful pages, will read with double pleasure his history of Their Silver Wedding Journey, recently issued by the Harpers. The bride and groom of the former book become the staid middle-aged Mr. and Mrs. March in this one, who celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary by a trip to Europe, herein described.

The volume is prettily bound and issued as a popular edition by Harper & Brothers.

The Conspirators, by Robert W. Chambers, is a romance of to-day the scenes of which are laid in the little Duchy of Luxembourg. The story is told by an army officer of the United States who is sent as a military attache to the Legation at Luxembourg. Upon his arrival there a case of mistaken identity causes his arsest and he is thrown into prison despite his attempts to prove himself an American citizen and not a German spy. However, he is only kept imprisoned for one night, during which time he receives a visit from a mysterious lady who believes him to be the German Prince, Edric. The latter is in disgrace with the Kaiser on account of his refusal to espouse Wilhelmina of Holland and his peristency in searching for an unknown girl with whom he had become enamored.

The love episodes are very prettily turned and there is plenty of incident in the story which is readable and amusing though the book is hardly one to be taken seriously.

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

In the fine Haworth edition of the works of the Bronte sisters comes Wuthering Heights, by Emily Bronte, who went under the pseudonym of Ellis Bell. In Mrs. Ward's most interesting and valuable introduction, she says that Emily's genius was in reality greater than that of Charlotte, though of a similar quality and fibre. "It provokes even more vivid reactions of feeling in the reader; and yet, in those who have felt the spell, she wins an ultimate admiration so strong that no one wishes to examine the stages of this conquest. We passionately accept her, or we are untouched by her."

Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

The vital questions of the day have come to be often discussed through the medium of a story, that form being more attractive to many readers who will be likely to follow argument sugar-coated in this way, when, given as an essay, it would be left unnoticed.

Let There Be Light, by David Lubin, is a book of this sort. It is the story of a workingmen's club made up of but six earnest, sincere men of that class, who are searching for the causes of poverty and social inequality, and the remedy for existing evils. Concerned with them in the effort is the nephew and heir of a millionaire who is accidentally interested in their discussions, and who finally becomes a regular attendant of their meetings and listens with the most intense absorption to their various opinions.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of Let There Be Light.

A Master of Craft is a new novel by W. W. Jacobs, who is known to his readers by The Skipper's Wooing, Many Cargoes and More Cargoes. Like them, the present story presents the amusing side of life. The hero is Captain Fred Flower, who is master of a coasting vessel named the Foam.

When the reader is introduced to him he is engaged to three women, he having, as he himself confesses, a great fascination for the fair sex. One of the three, the pretty Miss Tyrrell, he declares his intention to marry. A second, who is warmly approved of by his uncle, the owner of his craft, he is compelled to maintain amicable relations with, under the guise of a betrothed husband, in order to please his relative, whose heir he expects to be. The third he proposed to because he thought she expected him to do so.

Frederick A. Stokes Company publishes the volume.

A volume of short stories, some of which have previously appeared in Scribner's, Harpers and the New York Evening Post, is from the pen of the Reverend Bradley Gilman, who entitles his work The Parsonage Porch. The tales are from the note-book of the clergyman, who states in his preface that "they did not really happen, but they are true. They are not a record of facts, but are all true to life; all are the record of thoughts and feelings present in most human hearts."

Published by Little, Brown & Co., New York.

Some stories of Francois Coppee, which have not before been translated, are entitled Tales for Christmas and Other Seasons. There are five Christmas tales, well written and original in conception and the incidents, though simple and commonplace, are adorned with a delicate fancy and sentiment that clothe the everyday events with the charm of romance.

The author's introduction, which he entitles The First Chapter of My Memoirs, gives a brief history of his ancestors and is a readable piece of literary work no less interesting than the stories it precedes. The narratives were translated by Myrta L. Jones, and the volume is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Professor Brander Matthews's new story, The Action and the Word, is really not so very much of a story after all. It is more of a study of a woman's character and her swift change of mind, that is so bewildering to most men who do not understand the sudden whisking about from one decision to another, to which many of the fair sex are given.

The theme Professor Matthews has chosen is the infatuation of a young married society woman for the stage. The scenes are laid in New York, and the book opens with a little gossip about the heroine, Mrs. Brookfield, around the table of an after-the-theatre party in the palm garden of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

In Londons Heart, an English novel built upon melodramatic lines, tells the story of Stephen Alison, a ticket-of-leave man who, though not entirely innocent of wrong-doing, is made a scapegoat for the crimes of others, and scarcely deserved his sentence. Upon regaining his freedom he goes to London filled with the desire to lead a new life and free himself from his old associates, but he does not find this so easy to accomplish. The hand of the world seems to be against him, and gradually, through force of circumstances and the stress of poverty, he plo ottos.

There is, of course, a love episode between the usual noble youth and bewitching maiden, and those who care for the sensational will find much to thrill and interest them in the development of this tale.

The book is written by George R. Sims and published by F. M. Buckles & Co., New York.

A story but little in line with the author's former works is entitled The Princess Sophia, by E. F. Benson. The scene is laid in an imaginary principality, very small, triangular in shape, and described as lying on the wooded coast line of Albania. On its southern boundary is Greece, and up to its northern border "extends the benign rule of that most pitiful and Christian monarch, the Sultan of Turkey."

The Harpers publish The Princess Sophia.

Books Received.

From the F. M. Lupton Publishing Company, New York:
Southern Hearts. By Florence Hull Winterburn. $1.25; and
A Kent Squire. By Frederick W. Hays. $1.50.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:
The Immortal Garland. By Anna Robeson Brown. $1.00.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
The Grip of Honor. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. $1.50; and
The Touchstone. By Edith Wharton. $1.25.

From Forbes & Co., Boston:
A Book of Verses. By Nixon Waterman. $1.25.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City:
Slavery and Four Years of War. By Joseph Warren Keifer. Two vols., $6.00; and
The United States Naval Academy. By Park Benjamin. $3.50.

From the American Book Company, New York:
Big People and Little People of Other Lands. By Edward R. Shaw. 30 cents;
First Days in School. By Seth T. Stewart and Ida Coe. 25 cents;
Discoverers and Explorers. By Edward R. Shaw. 35 cents;
The Baldwin Primer. By May Kirk. 30 cents;
The Talisman. Edited with an introduction by Julia M. Dewey. 50 cents; and
Songs of All Lands. By W. S. B. Mathews. 50 cents.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York:
A Condensed History of Modern Times. By Victor Duruy. $1.00;
A Condensed History of the Middle Ages. By Victor Duruy. 75 cents;
Browning Study Programs. By Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. $1.50; also
Browning Study Programs, uniform with Browning's works. Camberwell edition. Two vols. $1.50.

TO THE LONGEST WORD.

("Incircumscriptibleness," the longest word which has yet appeared in the Oxford Dictionary, is included in the part which has just been issued.)—Daily Paper.

Hail, verbal prodigy! reverent wonder
Everywhere greets you from north to the south,
For to pronounce you would shatter asunder
Even the fabled Gargantua's mouth.
As we behold you, our awe is renewed in us,
Yes, with emotions our bosoms are stirred,
Septisyllabic, immense, amplitudinous,
Largest, lev athan, limitless word!

Awed by the march of your twenty-two letters,
Mere polysyllables, shrinking aside,
Huddled and shrunk making room for their betters,
Hunt for a corner in which they may hide.
If you can think, you must feel very often ease,
Pride and delight, as you note with surprise
Only the hotchpot of old Aristophanes
(That a mere compound) surpassed you in size.

Murray and Bradley, they are who support us,
Diligent searchers! with knowledge of you;
Delved from the works of one Byfield the pious,
Now we your stately proportions on view.
As o'er the work that your presence so decks I con,
Only intent upon finding your place,
"You are the glory," I cry, "of the lexicon,
You with your lengthy and languorous grace!"

Thoughts of you do with such ecstacies thrill me,
Giving such strength to heart and to brain,
That though five flagons of red wine you fill me,
Five times I'll drain them to you, and again.
Then with distinctness and perfect ebriety,
Giving each syllable adequate stress,
I will, rejoicing all ranks of society,
Mention my incircumscriptibleness!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

A PATENT GLOVE FOR WASHING DISHES

A new glove for dish washing or other washing has been devised by a Pennsylvanian. It is of rubber, and may be had with or without finger-tips. The palm is

thick and has diamond-shaped corrugations, producing a rough surface, which aids in holding the clothes or dishes.

The Limit.

"Don't you think my act is funny?" asked the comedian.

"It's the limit," said the continuous manager, blandly. "It's ridiculous!"—Philadelphia North American.

Conscientious.

"I suppose you will vote according to your conscience in this matter."

"I will," answered Senator Sorghum. "And my conscience tells me that it is always wrong to waste good money."—Washington Star.

Explanatory.

"Mrs. Gally is observing Lent quite rigidly this year, isn't she?"

"Yes, she has rheumatism in her feet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PIMPLES
on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
Price 50 Cents a Box.
HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS
Purify the blood and tone the system.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Serious Ills of Women

The derangements of the female organism that breed all kinds of trouble and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very things that give way promptly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Uterine and ovarian troubles, kidney troubles, ulcerations, tumors, unusual discharges, backaches and painful periods—these are the ills that hang on and wreck health and happiness and disposition.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has a wonderful record of absolute cures of these troubles—a constant series of successes for thirty years. Thousands of women vouch for this. Their letters constantly appear in this paper.

FREE
A NEW CURE FOR
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder, Disorders, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing Water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive specific cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poesenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fogely, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of the great discovery for yourself, we send you one large sample case by mail free, trusting you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

ROUSING THE GUESTS IN A KANSAS HOTEL

"I never make a trip into Kansas," the Kansas City Star reporter who had just returned from a political assignment said as he handed a bunch of copy to the copy reader, "without being impressed with the originality of the people. They do things in Kansas. There is none of that indecision about methods which one so frequently finds in other states. Night before last I arrived at Manhattan a little

I MUST HAVE JARRED YOU TWENTY TIMES.

after midnight. I explained to the night clerk at the hotel that I must catch the 5 o'clock train for Kansas City. 'I am a very sound sleeper,' I said, 'and you may find it difficult to wake me.'

"'Never fear about that,' he answered with an air of confidence that at once set my mind at ease. I rolled into bed and was asleep in a minute. The first thing I recall after going to bed was a dream about a railroad wreck. I thought the train was plunging along at sixty miles an hour and we had tumbled over a bridge. The car rolled over against a telegraph pole and the end of it was jammed against my side. The pressure was so acute that I finally jumped with a start. It was some time before I came to my senses. There was a negro face peering over the transom. He had a long cane flashing pole and was jabbing savagely at my ribs.

"'I declare, boss, you'se the hardest man to wake I ever saw,' he said, grinning sardonically. 'I must had to punch you twenty times.'"

WOMAN FLIM-FLAMMED A CONDUCTOR

The woman in the red automobile coat handed the conductor a half dollar. After she had deposited the change in her little green purse the passengers noticed that she gave a sudden start. The other women in the car thought that she showed symptoms of a fainting spell. The man next to her thought perhaps she had been carried several squares out of her way. Presently she held up her finger. The conductor yanked the rope and the car stopped with the impetus of a freight elevator. As she did not rise the conductor signalled "Go ahead" and then came forward.

"Madam, did you wish to get off at that corner?"

"No."

"Then what do you mean by having me stop the car? This ain't a picnic 'bus stopping on the road for people to get out and pick flowers."

"Excuse me, sir, but I gave you a half-dollar."

"And I gave you the change, madam, every nickel of it. I can prove it by any one in this car."

"Yes, but I wish my half-dollar back. Here is another one."

"What is the matter with the one you just gave me? Counterfeit?"

"No, sir!"

"Plugged with plumber's lead?"

"Of course not!"

"Then what is the difference?"

"Why, it is a Columbian half-dollar, and I am saving them until they become valuable."

"Hope you live that long," and the grumbling conductor fished out the coveted piece from his pocket and placed it in her hand. Then he took the ordinary half-dollar she handed him, and counted her out 45 cents in nickels. She got off at the next corner. When the car reached the terminus the conductor discovered that the woman with the Columbian piece had "done" him out of 45 cents. It is a brand-new game and the conductor is saying harsh things about Columbian half-dollars.—Chicago News.

"A Single Fact

Is worth a shipload of argument." What shall be said then of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

Suburban Annoyances.

"I had just seven minutes in which to buy a beefsteak and catch the train."

"How did you come out?"

"Oh, I got the steak all right, and then I lost it racing for the train."—Chicago Record.

Looking Forward.

Little Sister (angrily) — Now, you do what I say.

Little Brother—I won't.

Little Sister—You won't, eh? Oh, don't I wish we was grown up, and you was my husband.

A Fixed Opinion.

Irate Citizen—I am going to kill you, sir, for calling me a liar.

Western Editor (calmly)—That won't change my opinion at all.—Detroit Free Press.

At the Shoot.

First Pigeon—Why couldn't they use clay pigeons, instead of shooting at us?

Second Pigeon—Well, our name will soon be mud, anyway.—Indianapolis Press.

LUCKY YOUNG PORTO RICAN

Col. Darling's Interesting Protege, Who Is Preparing for Harvard.

To change from the state of a ragged and very soiled camp follower in the outskirts of a dirty Porto Rican town to that of a dandyesque young man in an American private school has been the principal and surprising happening in the career of Pedro A'Morales, says the Boston Post.

He is now preparing to enter Harvard college at the Allen school in West Newton. Two years ago he ran about the poorest streets of Ponce, Porto Rico, pattering in the dust with bare brown

PEDRO A'MORALES.

feet. To-day he strolls aristocratic thoroughfares about Boston with those same feet shod in patent leather.

Instead of vari-colored rags his dress consists of what an expensive tailor can make for him. Instead of having nothing to look forward to but the misery of the Porto Rican poor, he has now an excellent chance of finding a future full of all the desirable things of life.

A'Morales' change in life is the result of a chance meeting. If Col. Darling, with his soldiers, had not been sent to Porto Rico during the course of the Spanish war the young man would, in all probability, still be there.

One morning, Col. Darling, upon going out rather earlier than usual, was surprised to behold a sunburned young man, dressed in a combination of native rags and cast-off parts of uniform, hard at work cleaning up the grounds about his quarters. He watched the native for a while, and then going up to him, asked:

"What's your name?"

"Name? Ise Pedro."

"Yes, and what are you doing here?"

"Ise Pedro," was the repetition. "Ise cleaning up—Ise ord'ly." During all this time the "ord'ly" had been making various indefinable motions with his hands and arms, which bore some distant resemblance to those of salutes.

"And who told you that you were my orderly?" asked the colonel.

"I not told—I just ord'ly—others went to little ol'ers—I just ord'ly 'cause you big soldier," and with this explanation the young man went on briskly with his work.

Col. Darling says he thought, of course, that his newly found orderly would soon work off his enthusiasm for the service he was rendering, and thought no more about the circumstance at the time. But as day after day found the young man always at his place, always ready to do whatever he saw should be done, the colonel began to take more notice of him. He saw that while many of the self-appointed orderlies, who for a time had attended other officers, had in most part "deserted" as soon as the novelty of the employment wore off, his particular servant was still faithful.

At last the colonel began to become more interested in Pedro. One day he asked him:

"What are you going to do when we go away, Pedro?"

"Ise going 'way, too—Ise going with you."

So when the Porto Rican part of Uncle Sam's army began to fold its tents in preparation for the start home, Pedro was told that he might come along if he would consent to go to school in the United States and to be an obedient boy.

He was overjoyed at the prospect, and became a favorite with the colonel's staff generally. Other boys, hearing of his good fortune, attached themselves to various officers, but one by one in the different stopping places on the way north they disappeared or were left behind, so that when Boston was reached not one besides Pedro remained.

He had picked up English rapidly, and was able to put to use the knowledge he had imbibed in his own tongue in Porto Rico. So far advanced was he a short time after arriving in this city that he was able to go into Allen school, in West Newton, and to begin a rapid advance in learning. He now has Harvard college as the notch in life which his ambition strives to reach, and that he will attain that height seems assured at the present time. He is possessed of application to his studies.

In dress he is a youthful Beau Brummel, with nothing of the love for loudness that characterizes in general the southern inhabitant.

As often as he can, he calls on Col. Darling, and has seemed never to have waned in the slightest in his regard for the "big soldier." He talks English with a well-developed accent, but that is gradually passing away.

The Family Described.

A Savannah sportsman who recently went on a fishing trip up the Savannah river, tells a story of an old darky whom he saw on the bank of the stream. To engage the old man in conversation just for fun the sportsman called out:

"Whose place is this, old man?"

"Big Mr Swinnon place," was the reply.

"Good big place, isn't it?"

"Yassir, purty big place."

"Has Mr. Swinnon any children?"

"Yassir, was the answer, he got four head ob daughter, but he ain't got no son."—Savannah (Ga.) News.

An Impossible Husband.

"I can't imagine a woman marrying a prize fighter."

"Too brutal?"

"I should say. Why, he would never give her a chance to talk!"—Philadelphia North American.

The Songs and the Laws.

"Let me but write the people's songs," cried the poet, "and I care not who makes their laws."

The manager of the music hall laughed a laugh of scorn.

"That shows how little you know of the advertising value of hostile legislation," he sneered.

And indeed it was not for art to condemn jurisprudence.—Detroit Journal.

One Objection.

"There was one thing I didn't like about Bunker's lecture."

"What was that?"

"The fact that he was able to hire a hall to deliver it in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF YOU HAVE
Rheumatism
and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 30 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without sending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 32 years. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 634 Cermania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

How to Quit Tobacco.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

A new remedy has been discovered that is odorless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend and is a god-send to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. A free trial package of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 1015 Fifth and Race Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. This will enable any woman to drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 8, MAY 20, 1900.

Parable of the Sower.

Matt. 13:1-8, 18-23.

Read Matt. 12:22 to 15:23; Luke 8:1-3.

Memory verses: 22, 23.

Gold text: The seed is the word of God.—Luke 8:11.

1 The same day went Jesus out of the house, and sat by the sea side.

2. And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship, and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore.

3. And He spake many things unto them in parables, saying: Behold, a sower went forth to sow;

4. And when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up:

5. Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth; and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth:

6. And when the sun was up, they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.

7. And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and choked them:

8. But other fell into good grounds, and brought forth fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold.

* * * * * * *

18. Hear ye therefore the parable of the sower.

19. When one heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he which received seed by the wayside.

20. But he that received the seed into stony places, the same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it;

21. Yet hath he not root in himself, but dureth for a while, for when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended.

22. He also that received seed among the thorns is he that heareth the word, and the care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful.

23. But he that received seed into the good ground is he that heareth the word, and understandeth it; which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth, some a hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty.

Lesson in Everyday Life.

He entered into a boat....And he spake to them (vs. 2, 3). Any place was good enough for a pulpit for Him. If there was a synagogue within reach, he went there. If not, he preached from the top of a hill, or a curbstone, or a fishing-boat. Men and boys and girls who are dead in earnest always find a weapon or an instrument, and, if not, they make one. When Samson found himself without a sword, he snatched up the jawbone of an ass. A ram's horn was good enough for Joshua, and a lamp and pitcher for Gideon. "Give me a lever long enough, and a fulcrum strong enough, and I will move the world!" said the old philosopher. If a little friend of mine had been there, he would have said: "Get your own lever. Don't wait for some one else to find it. Any old thing will do,—if you are stout enough. Don't you know yet that it is not the gun, but the man behind it?" Some one saw the sword of Scandenberg, and said, "That is not much of a sword," and one of his old companions said, "You ought to have seen the arm that wielded it." Some sermons are better from a stump than others from a carved oak pulpit.

Yet hath he not root in himself (v. 21). This is certainly as bad for a boy as for a plant. When Grandfather Steadyman saw little Jimmy drop his hoe in the garden and sneak off through the bushes toward the old swimming-hole, he shook his head, and muttered to himself, "I'm afraid the rascal hasn't got the root of the matter in him." He was a deep old man, but he had used that expression a good many times without seeing its meaning so clearly as now, for just at that minute Jimmie's little sister came up and borrowed his cane, stuck it in the ground, and "played" that it was a tree. "Just like Jimmie,—hasn't the root of the matter in it," he kept saying over and over again. But you cannot always tell. I know where there is an old elm-tree, about fifty feet high, which has held the swings of two generations of little children. And yet that elm was nothing but an ox-goad with which an old pioneer used to prod his slow-going team from Connecticut to Central New York almost a hundred years ago! When he reached his destination, he stuck it into the ground, and, because it still had root stuff in it, it became a mighty tree. Perhaps little Jimmie has. It will pay to stick him in the ground and try him.

Choke the word (v. 22). "I can illustrate that," said Dick. "Go ahead," replied the teacher. He poked the fellows who sat on either side, and began: "Well, you see Dan's high collar? It chokes him so he hasn't been able to tie his shoes, or pick up a pin, or study his spelling-book, since he put it on. He is purple in the face and choked half to death, but he will wear it, 'cause it's the style. S'pose that's the way the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches choke those that wear them. Don't know myself, 'cause I never had enough of 'em, see?" "That's all right, Dick. I find mine pretty right and high some times, and, while I never had very much 'money' to choke just like you, I have been choked by the 'cares of the world' a good many times. They do feel exactly like a high collar."

Some a hundredfold (v. 23). Why not be a "hundred-folder?" What is the use of spending all your time barvesting a little measly crop that you will be ashamed to have people see on its way to the barn? A father showed me the report of his son's standing in one of the great colleges, and every figure except one was a "one hundred," and that was only "nine-ty-eight." Say, he swallowed an good looking hemps, while a car stood in his door. "don't that pay a man for staying at home from chums and wearing his old clothes?" You would have thought it did, to look at him.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in S. S. Times.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Where the Fun Comes In.

"It must be a source of great satisfaction to you," remarked the millionaire friend, "to be able to give these large sums to struggling institutions of learning."

"You notice," replied the millionaire, "my gifts are generally made on condition that the beneficiaries raise an equal sum within a certain time."

"Yes."

"Well, I think I get more satisfaction from seeing the managers shin around after that money than I do from anything else."—Chicago Tribune.

About the Size of It.

Father—Where is your mother, Johnny?

Johnny—She's out in the back yard whittling.

Father—Are you sure she is whittling?

Johnny—Yes, sir; she's trying to sharpen a lead pencil.—Chicago News

LIFE'S PURPOSE.

Ah! chide me not with a vain regret
If my heart will still pursue
Those abstract dreams—so I oft forget
What in life most pleases you.
For I have a high ambition set
And a lofty aim in view,
And a mighty task to accomplish yet
And a heavy work to do.

There's a voice within me that will not wait,
But loud and imperious cries,
And it drowns the clamor of love and hate
And the world's frivolities;
And it urges me on to the mystic gate
Beyond which the future lies,
And it lays my soul on the altar of fate
Like a bleeding sacrifice.

As the sculptor springs with a thought new born
From his couch with the dawning ray,
And toils through the hours of the early morn
On his model of plastic clay,
He heeds not the sound of the great mill horn
Nor the hum of the waking day,
Nor the song of the reapers among the corn,
Nor the noise of the boys at play.

But over his precious model bent
In his queer little studio,
With busy fingers and eye intent
He fashions it so, and so,
Nor sees he the curious glances sent
From the throngs in the street below,
Nor the sinking sun in his low descent
As the shadows come and go.

At last when the twilight has settled deep
And the night's dark web is spun,
They find him stretched on the floor asleep.
But the model is set and done,
And so when the shadows around me creep
And the sands in the glass have run,
When Death's black wings like the night-fall sweep
O'er the fading horizon—

When the fitful flight of life's short night
Shall break in eternal day,
And the scales shall fall from my finite sight
In the blaze of the fadeless ray;
When the books are set in the great white light,
Oh then may the Master say:
Thou hast finished thy course, thou hast fought the fight,
My joy be thine alway.
—Alexander Glennie in the Boston Transcript.

HOW TO MAKE A BOOMERANG

To make this miniature boomerang all that is needed is a sharp knife and some heavy cardboard. Cut a semi-circle, as shown in the picture, making one end slightly broader than the other. To shoot this boomerang place it just under the nail of the forefinger of the left hand. Do not put it there at the center, but place it in such a way that the larger part of the boomerang is toward the left.

AN IMITATION OF THE FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN WEAPON.

Then give it a flip with the thumb of the right hand and the boomerang will act like the famous weapon of the Australian savages, striking the object at which it is aimed, and then returning to the person who shot it. It will require some little practice and experiment to get the shape of the boomerang exactly right and at the same time to place it in the proper position and give it the proper stroke. This is, of course, a play boomerang compared with the wooden boomerangs which the Australians throw with such force that they can strike and often kill a man or animal at 200 yards, the weapon returning to the hands or feet of the person who threw it.

NECKTIE CLASPS AGAIN IN VOGUE

The old-fashioned necktie clasp is mistress of the latest caprice, and her present fad for fastening her flowing end scarf or

ribbon tie. The picture shows it used with a ribbon, and the effect is pretty much the same when a scarf is worn.

HE BELIEVED IN IT.

"My dear," said Witherby, "I have been thinking the matter over after recently reading a very sensible article on the subject, and I have concluded that if I die I should want you to marry again."

Mrs. Witherby looked up with a half-quizzical expression.

"That's a strange doctrine for you to profess," she said, calmly.

"Well," said Witherby, "there has always been a good deal of tommyrot about second marriages, and after all, if we view the matter in a sensible light, there is no reason why a woman shouldn't marry again."

Mrs. Witherby had not lived with her husband for fourteen years without knowing something about him.

"That is true," she said, still more calmly. "And a matter which I have often thought about. Sentiment is all very well, of course, but it isn't practical. A woman might make a mistake the first time."

Witherby started to interrupt her, but she went on smoothly:

"I don't say they all do, of course. But by the time she is ready to marry again she has had a certain amount of experience and is pretty apt to get the right kind of a husband. Why, then, should she remain single, unprotected and alone for the sake of an idle sentiment, when for the rest of her life she can live in comfort and happiness? I agree with you perfectly, my dear."

"You do, do you?" said Witherby, savagely pulling out of his pocket and lighting the one-too-many cigar that he hadn't intended to smoke. "Well, I'll just tell you one thing right here. Before I give you a chance to carry out any such deep laid scheme as you evidently have had in your mind, why, if necessary, I'll live to be a thousand!"—Harper's Bazar.

Justice a la Mode.

"Justice," said he, "is well known to strike with an iron hand, but the uppercut is strangely infrequent in her repertory."

For, as is well known to the student, the victims of justice follow the well known natural law of the higher the fewer.—Indianapolis Press.

Crusade on Behalf of Verity.

Any person who catches more than thirty brook trout per day in Connecticut is liable to be fined and imprisoned. The people of Connecticut have evidently become tired of the lies of the fisherman.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the pile. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as ulcers, displacements, ulceration, prolapsus, or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will mail a box of this wonderful remedy free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 78, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Knapp, 342 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir.—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed, and after a few days' use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172.000

PARIS EXPOSITION PORTFOLIOS LAST ANNOUNCEMENT OF PART ONE.

Part One of the "Parisian Dream City" series of portfolios will be mailed Thursday of this week to all who have ordered them. For one week more we will receive orders for this part, and mail them promptly as received. Next week we shall announce Number Two. We ask all who have not yet ordered Part One to do so this week, if possible, or anyhow within one week from this date, so that hey may be in line to co[n]tinue with the series as fast as they are issued. Enclose 10 cents silver for each part, and address: Portfolio Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

APRIL WATCH PREMIUMS.

The awards in April [c]ontest are as follows: W. S. Buck, Garden, Ind., 125. J. Pressler, Stoutsville, W. Va., 86. W. A. Tucker, Cassville, W. Va., 73. We have ordered watches forwarded by registered mail to each address, as promised. The present month is the last, for the present, for watch premiums, or special yearly club rates.

DEMOCRATS AND BRYAN.

The Democratic party is having no end of trouble these bright spring days with one W. J. Bryan. There is too much Bryan to please the conservative Democrats. They realize that if Bryan is again the candidate and the Chicago platform is reaffirmed, the thousands of Democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896 will do the same thing this year, and with them will go thousands of others who voted for the Nebraska man four years ago but refuse to stand by him and his defeated fads another time.

They realize that Bryan is doomed, and so is the Democratic party if it is loaded down with Bryanism. For the good of the party, they want more Democracy, less Populism, less Bryan. They are willing to accept Bryan as the candidate, but they know the country will never endorse the Chicago platform.

The Baltimore Sun, to the extent of a column, points out this grave danger to its party, and to give it greater publicity, McLean's Enquirer copies the article, thus giving it McLean's approval. In conclusion, the article says:

Mr. Bryan may be altogether worthy to be the standard-bearer of the party in the present contest. He should remember, however, that it is the standard of the party, the broad banner of Democracy, not his own personal or private flag of free-silverism, which will then be intrusted to his keeping. It is unnecessary even to discuss whether such Bryanism is good Democracy or not. It is very certain that it is not the whole of Democracy and that all Democrats are not Bryanites, not even all of those who voted for him in 1896. What, with his present ambition to be again the chosen leader of the Democratic hosts in their coming battle against the allied powers of imperialism, bureaucracy and plutocracy, Mr. Bryan needs more than anything else is to broaden his own intellectual horizon and enlarge his sympathies, to become more national and more Democratic, less sectional, less personal, less Populistic.

He has dwelt so long and so persistently upon one subject that in a measure it has mastered him instead of his acquiring the mastery over it. He needs to emancipate himself from the intellectual fetters which hold him in bondage and, above all, to remember that the cause of the Democratic party is no more the cause of William J. Bryan than it is the cause of the humblest American citizen, and that if victory is to crown the efforts of the Democracy next November it will be because of the strength and justice and righteousness of a great cause, and not because of the magic of any man's name, the magnetism of his presence or the honeyed accents of his tongue.

This is true, but what is the Democratic party going to do about it? Mr. Bryan can not be changed. He really believes he is greater than his party, and that he should be permitted to make up the issues. The Sun is right in declaring that all Democrats are not Bryanites, but Mr. Bryan does not look at it that way. His idea is that all Bryanites are Democrats and all others who pretend to be Democrats are simply traitors.

Mr. Bryan's scheme merely contemplates a vindication of himself and the Chicago platform. He would have the Democratic party make the fight this year on his own personality, and on the issues which have gone down to defeat every time the voters have had a chance at them.

This is the whole scheme, and Mr. Bryan will find arrayed against him not only the solid ranks of the enthusiastic Republican party, but the Democrats who are big enough, broad enough and brainy enough to stand out against the man who is the prime factor in the dismemberment of a political party which at one time had some claims on the good judgment of the voters of the country.

WELCOME TO GEN. OTIS.

The city of Rochester, N. Y., is the home of Major General Elwell S. Otis, and upon his return from the Philippines he is to have a reception which "shall suitably mark the appreciation by the American people of his great services to our government in those islands."

Rochester does well in recognizing the facts. General Otis has been much misrepresented. The New York yellow journals made a dead set at him, apparently intending to force the President to recall him and thus fix upon him the stigma of failure. But the President knew Otis, and his worth. He ignored those assaults, and the yellow sheets soon got tired of their malicious attacks.

Meanwhile General Otis went along steadily with his difficult and responsible duties, in a spirit of unflinching courage and unfaltering devotion to duty. His efficiency is now proved by results, and Rochester does well in formally recognizing his merits.

SHALL WE DECLARE WAR AGAINST ENGLAND?

The Boer commission is now on its way across the Atlantic. It is composed of Hon. J. M. A. Wolmarans, Hon. Abraham Fischer and Hon. C. H. Wessels. They have visited the capitals of Continental Europe, but in every case a deaf ear has been turned to their appeals. Now they are coming to the United States. They have issued an advance statement of the purpose of their visit. The language of this document is diplomatic, but its meaning is evident from this one sentence: "We go to America to appeal to that nation to stop what is practically a fratricidal war."

There are but two ways in which we can use our efforts to stop the South African conflict. One is to offer our services as mediator. We have already done that, and England has declined our good offices. This was the only government which proffered its services, be it remembered. England's reply was that she could permit no foreign interference. The only other way is to go to war with England to compel her to stop the Boer war. As Great Britain has declined the first, the Boer commission's purpose can only be to ask us to declare war in their favor.

Let there be no mistake in this matter. There is but one possible way for us to interfere in the struggle, and that is by armed intervention. The public mind has been befogged by Democratic politicians, who for partisan purposes are playing on the wide sympathy in the United States for the Boers. All their jargon about "arbitration" and "The Hague peace treaty" is used simply to mislead. All that The Hague propositions contemplate is the creation of a tribunal of arbitration, which may be invoked only by the consent of both parties to a war or a possible war. We repeat, there is but one way in which the United States can aid the Boers—and that is by declaring war against England.

War is never to be lightly entered into. It is too costly a game to play unless the circumstances will justify the enormous sacrifice of life and money which it will necessarily entail. There is much sympathy in this country for the Boers. But is mere sympathy sufficient ground for entering upon a war with Great Britain? We are under no obligation to the Boers whatever. They have no right to ask us to take up arms in their behalf. And the great mass of the American people understand this. If the question, "Shall we engage in war with England to help the Boers?" were put to a popular vote, there would be an overwhelming negative majority.

But here is real danger that this nation, through its sympathies, will be drawn into some course of action which will lead to complications that may result in war. This danger exists only because this is a Presidential year, and the Bryan leaders are fomenting hatred of England for her course in South Africa for purely political purposes. It can not be impressed too strongly upon the American people that we must either decline all active interference, as all the powers of Continental Europe have done, or go to war with England. There is no middle course.

MR. BRYAN'S PHILIPPINE PLAN.

Mr. Bryan, in an interview in a Kansas City paper, repeats his plan for dealing with the Philippines. He says the Democrats will offer this "plain, simple, patriotic plan of dealing with the islands" as part of their national platform. As Mr. Bryan will be the candidate of the party, and as his friends will draft the platform to suit his wishes, his "plan" is worthy of attention. Here it is:

An immediate announcement of the nation's purposes: first, to establish a stable government; second, to give the Filipinos independence, as we had promished to give independence to Cuba; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference to work out their own destiny, as we have protected the people of Central and South America.

The first point is already in effect. The United States long ago announced its purpose to "establish a stable government" over the islands, and a commission is now on its way across the Pacific to begin the task.

Mr. Bryan's second point is charmingly indefinite—"to give the Filipinos independence." Of the many diverse tribes of natives, many of them hostile towards each other, upon which does he propose to confer the ruling power? Upon the Tagals of Luzon, the Visayans of the eastern portion of the Philippine archipelago, or upon the Moros of Mindanao, Palawan and the Sulu group?

We suppose he means the Tagals, with Aguinaldo as the dictator. What does Mr. Bryan propose to do with the other Filipino tribes which do not want Tagal rule? The Moros of the southern islands would certainly not submit. Then civil war among the tribes would ensue. What would Mr. Bryan do then? Would he inaugurate another war and use the American army and navy to compel the Moros to submit to Aguinaldo's rule?

Mr. Bryan's third proposition is that we shall protect the "Filipinos" in working out their own destiny. As it is absolutely certain that civil war would ensue among the different tribes, it would mean that our army and navy would have to be employed for a considerable time in fighting to compel the peace. In the insurrections and civil wars that would certainly ensue, the property of German or British merchants might easily be destroyed. That would be eagerly seized as a pretext to send naval vessels to the spot, and armed men would be landed to protect British or German interests. The United States would have to step in to protect the islands from foreign aggression. Mr. Bryan says he is opposed to "militarism"—but his plan involves militarism with a vengeance!

Mr. Bryan's plan is not plain, nor simple, nor patriotic. More than that, the people of the United States, by a very large majority, believe firmly in the retention of the Philippines under American rule and under the American flag.

RURAL AND FREE DELIVERY.

The appropriation for the rural free delivery service for the fiscal year which ends on June 30 next, was but $210,000. So far this service has been merely experimental, but it will pass that stage, if the House appropriation passes the Senate. It gives the rural free delivery service $1,750,000 for the next fiscal year.

That sum will provide for an enormous extension of the service, which has approved itself wherever introduced. The people so benefited all approve it. The only ones who object are a number of fourth-class postmasters. Quite a number of these small offices will be abolished, because the communities will be better served by rural free delivery than by the retention of the offices.

THE PORTO RICAN LAW.

The amendments to the Porto Rican bill safeguarding the granting of franchises in that island, were agreed to in the conference committee after a sharp struggle and were accepted by both branches of congress, and are now law. These amendments are very important, and mark an advance in laws regulating franchises that might well engage the attention of lawmakers in the states.

The principal one of these amendments provides that "all railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone privileges or concessions granted under section 32 of said act shall be approved by the President of the United States, and no such franchise, privilege or concession shall be operative until it shall have been so approved." While there is no doubt the recommendations of the island officials will have great weight with the President, this provision insures a review, by a disinterested party, of every franchise asked for, and this will be a great defense against unwise concessions.

The other provisions of these amendments are excellent in their way. The most important is the one which declares that all franchises granted shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal. This is a much-needed check upon misuse of any franchise for public service. Further, the watering of stock is declared illegal; the charters of public service franchises must provide for the effective regulation of service and charges, and for the purchase of the property by the government at a fair valuation; that franchise corporations shall hold no more land than is reasonably necessary for their business; and corporations authorized to engage in agricultural pursuits can not own more than 500 acres of land, and this provision also prevents any member of such corporation from holding any other landed property.

These amendments have been framed in an honest endeavor to protect the people of this undeveloped island from the greed and rapacity of corporations which are necessary in its development. There was a determined effort to defeat them by the senate conferees, but the President, it is said, had the matter brought to his attention and he made a personal appeal which resulted in their yielding the point, and the prompt enactment of them into law.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

In his address before the students of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor a few days ago, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, said "We have repealed the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution." Later, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, in an editorial on the negro question, remarked: "The chances are that Georgia may also repeal the fifteenth amendment." These are allusions to the plan already adopted by Louisiana and Mississippi to exclude negroes from voting, and which is to be voted upon in North Carolina this fall.

To show how these states have practically nullified the purpose of the fifteenth amendment, we give below the essential sections of the amendments proposed to the constitution of North Carolina, which will be submitted to a popular vote for adoption:

"Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

"Sec. 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register, and vote at all elections by the people in this state, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article: Provided, Such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law."

The fourth section, it will be seen, limits the right of registration—and of voting, of course—to those who are able to read and write, and who shall have paid poll tax. It is in effect an educational qualification for suffrage, to which there could be no reasonable objection, were it applied to all illiterate citizens, without regard to race, descent or color.

The fifth section, however, deprives the preceding one of its general character. This is the provision which, in the new constitutions of Louisiana and Mississippi, has been nicknamed the "grandfather clause." It excepts all illiterate males who were entitled to vote, on January 1, 1867, in any state of the Union, and all lineal descendants of such persons, from the operations of the previous section.

Negroes were not voters in any state on January 1, 1867. The fifteenth amendment was proposed in 1866, and became binding in 1868. Consequently no negro can claim the exemption of the "grandfather clause." These two sections exclude all illiterate negroes from voting—and in the South the vast majority are illiterate; but they allow all illiterate whites to enjoy the right of suffrage.

The remedy for this injustice it obvious. It is for the negroes to educate themselves, thus escaping the provision against illiteracy. The suffrage clause of the Mississippi constitution was brought before the Supreme court of the United States, which held that the amendment was not drawn against a race, in contravention of the fifteenth amendment, but against the characteristics of a race. We have not this decision at hand, and can not quote the exact language, but it is believed that it upholds the validity of the "grandfather clause," and thus there exists no way of correcting the manifest injustice of that provision through the national courts.

Mr. Bryan gave renewed evidence that he is a superficial, slap-dash student of public questions when he said at Chicago that what he would do to terminate the war in South Africa was: "At the right moment and in the right manner employ the methods devised by The Hague peace conference treaty." Mr. Bryan evidently does not know that the provisions adopted by The Hague conference depend upon the willingness of both belligerents to have peace. He ought to read up a little.

The Standard Oil company has raised the wages of 25,000 employes. Mr. Bryan should at once set about persuading those men that there is no real prosperity.

CALL A COURT OF INQUIRY!

The public reprimand of Capt. Chadwick by the Secretary of the Navy was deserved, because the captain violated the rules governing the conduct of naval officers. Criticism of superior officers can not be permitted, if proper discipline is to be maintained in the service. The reprimand settles nothing, however, as to the Schley matter. Chadwick criticised the latter sharply, and claimed that his views were shared by all his brother officers in the service. It is due Admiral Schley, it is due to the navy, that the whole controversy should be settled.

There is but one way to do this—by an official inquiry. Admiral Schley does not seem disposed to call for a court to take up the matter. Chadwick declared he would not meet nor shake hands with Schley until the latter had demanded a court of inquiry to free himself from the charges made concerning his conduct at Santiago before and during the naval fight.

If the admiral will not request an investigation, then let it be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy. Either Schley is wickedly maligned, or he is not. So long as the matter remains at its present stage the discipline of the navy will suffer. The matter should be settled, and that promptly. The great mass of the American people have taken either one side or the other, but without a clear understanding of the merits of the controversy. The government should act in this matter, and that without fear or favor.

A GRAND STAND PLAY.

The Mohawk club, of Detroit, is composed of Democrats. In honor of Bryan's visit to that city, the hall of the club was decorated. The American flag, of course, was the main feature, but festoons of small flags of all the leading countries of the world were used in the color scheme by the decorators.

But when the club's decoration committee came to inspect the hall, it was seen that the British flag was used along with other foreign colors. The committee immediately tore it down whenever it appeared, and ordered the Spanish flag substituted. This was supremely silly, of course, and probably was done as the Bryanite reply to Admiral Dewey only a day or two previous. The admiral received an official invitation to visit Canada, signed by Premier Laurier and other prominent officials of the Dominion. In his reply, Dewey said:

Of all the evidences of good will shown me since my arrival in New York last October, none has touched me more deeply than this. We are of the same blood. There is but a slight difference between us, and I want to say that the man who stood at my back during those trying days at Manila was an Englishman. But for his support and the moral courage he inspired me with, I don't know what would have happened. I refer to Sir Charles Seymour.

Every patriotic American understands the signal value to us of the friendship of Great Britain during the Spanish war. Interference by the European powers was prevented only by her refusal to join. At Manila Bay, the English war vessels in the harbor had a powerful deterrent effect upon the actions of Germany. Her naval force at Manila, through all those weary weeks of waiting, was a thorn in Dewey's side and the support of Sir Charles Seymour, the British commander, was invaluable to him.

Why should the Mohawk club, or any other Democrat, make such a silly grand-stand play? Is Bryan preparing to make enmity to England a part of his campaign? McLean tried that in Ohio last fall, but it didn't create a ripple.

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The platform adopted by the Republican state convention in Massachusetts is of exceeding interest to members of that party all over the Union. This is because Boston is the center of the "anti-expansion" protest, and Senator Hoar, of that state, is the brains of the movement. Every effort has been made to have the impression go out that the rank and file of the party in the Old Bay State agree with the venerable Senator on this question. But the platform which they adopted with emphasis and unanimity, does not carry out the idea. Here are its declarations on the Philippine question:

By the treaty of Paris, a number of islands formerly held by Spain have come under the dominion of the United States, and, by the terms of the treaty, the duty of providing for their government and of determining the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants, has devolved upon the congress of the United States. As a result of these acquisitions, races of people have come under the protection of the American flag who have been so long degraded by tyranny as to have very inadequate conceptions of the true spirit of liberty, and of the responsibilities of self-government, and who have been so impoverished and weakened by the exploitations of their oppressors as to be unable to defend themselves, unaided, from the greed of foreign conquest. No greater trust than the uplifting and educating of these defenseless people has been imposed upon the United States.

The Republican party believes it to be the high and solemn duty of the nation to accept and execute this trust, with all the responsibilities it involves, by retaining the islands, and by providing for their adequate government upon the principles of liberty and humanity. It believes a failure to abandon them to local anarchy, or to the lust of the invader, would be cowardly and dishonorable, and a betrayal of its trust, impossible to be contemplated by a great, free and enlightened nation.

Not the material interests alone of the nation, whose trade and commerce are now competing for the markets of the world, but the highest dictates of duty, require us to take the people of these islands under our protection, to suppress disorder and violence, to restore peace, to dispel the darkness of ignorance, to promote industry, to teach them the duties and responsibilities of real self-government, to secure to them civil and religious liberty, and by these means to establish order and civilization in place of anarchy and barbarism. The same policy which governed our fathers in dealing with the acquisitions of territory made in their time should be pursued with respect to these new possessions.

The Massachusetts plank is one of the best utterances yet made on the subject. It will meet with endorsement by Republicans from Maine to California. The statement of the condition of the Filipinos and of their unfitness for self-government, as Americans understand that term, is the judgment of those best qualified to pass an opinion. And the declaration that the duty of determining the civil rights of these people, and of providing a form of government for them, devolves upon Congress, is a statement of facts which can not be disputed. Congress has already acted in accordance with this definition of its powers, the same it has exercised over every area of territory acquired in our history. If the Democrats have the temerity to dispute this position, and attempt to rob Congress of such power, the people will speak in no uncertain tones their condemnation at the polls next November.

Mr. Bryan stands solid as a rock in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver; therefore the voters will stand solid as a rock against the election of Bryan.

PAGEANTRY AND POLITICS.

The coming of age of the German crown prince, on his 18th birthday, has been the occasion for elaborate celebrations in Berlin. It has also been improved in a political way by demonstrations which emphasize the Dreibund and its purposes, as well as indicate the most cordial relations with Great Britain.

The aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary was the guest of honor. King Humbert of Italy is personally represented by the Italian crown prince. The three sovereigns of the Dreibund are all animated by the warmest feelings for Great Britain. The latter has always thrown her influence with the Dreibund as opposed to the Franco-Russian alliance. The Italian press is strongly pro-British except the clerical section, and points out that Great Britain and Italy can always keep order on the Mediterranean and its shores. The marked purpose of Kaiser Wilhelm to honor the Austrian Emperor shows that he values the dual empire as a bulwark against possible Russian aggression.

With these three nations of the triple alliance renewing cordial relations, and all in close sympathy with Great Britain, Russia and France will find caution a necessity. The opinion grows that Russia has been meditating a coup of some kind against England. Within a few days her leading diplomatic representatives at European courts have been summoned home for a conference. But three such conferences have been held and each preceded a war in which Russia took the initiative. The Emperor of Germany has probably given checkmate to what may be Russia's design, by seizing the occasion of his son's coming of age to emphasize the fact that the triple alliance is cemented anew and in cordial sympathy with England.

JUDGE LOCHREN'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Lochren in the Ortiz case is of little moment as affecting the question of the extension of the constitution over Porto Rico. That point was not directly before him, and his remarks thereon probably have no weight other than as a personal opinion. Ortiz is a Porto Rican who was charged with murder. His trial occurred before the ratification of the treaty with Spain. He was tried by a military court, sentenced to death, this was commuted to imprisonment, and he is now in the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota.

Habeas corpus proceedings were brought in Judge Lochren's court, on the ground that, as the island of Porto Rico had been transferred to the United States by the treaty of Paris before the crime was committed. Ortiz was then a citizen of the United States and therefore entitled to trial by jury. Judge Lochren ruled that the "war power" governed the case, and therefore refused to release Ortiz.

In rendering his decision, he remarked that by the ratification of the peace treaty, Porto Rico became an integral portion of the United States, and that the constitution now covers it without any action being necessary by Congress. As the crime was committed before the ratification, this statement had no application to the case. The question of the extension of the constitution to acquired territory of its own power is one which will come before the United States Supreme court in some case which can not be decided on any other ground, and then we shall find whether Judge Lochren's personal opinion agrees with the dictum of the court of last resort.

WHY NOT FROM NEBRASKA?

In a recent article in the Vice Presidency, The Blade enumerated a number of prominent Republicans, east and west, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination. This brings to us a letter from the editor of the Bradshaw, Nebraska, Republican, who thinks the candidate for second place should come from Bryan's own state. He says:

You omitted to state that Nebraska has a Mercer, a Madison and Meiklejohn, either of whom placed on the ticket with that peerless leader, William McKinley, would be almost certain to wrest the state from Bryan. Why not give us a Nebraska man for Vice President?

The suggestion is worth careful consideration. To carry Nebraska against Bryan would indeed be a triumph, for he has carefully fostered fusion there, in order to prevent such a contingency. The only point is whether Nebraska has a Republican who can poll his full party strength, and draw also from that of the enemy.

Miller, the Franklin syndicate swindler, has been given ten years at hard labor. The sentence will meet with general approval. The example thus set will deter other swindlers from adopting similar methods. But what can be said of the idiotic people who were so gullible as to imagine that 10 per cent a week, or 520 per cent a year, could be made on any investment? It is difficult to imagine such lack of common sense.

The Kansas City Journal has found out Senator Hanna at last. It declares that "one of Mr. Hanna's specialties is running things in Ohio by helping a majority of the people to do the things they want to do—the wicked old scamp."

The entire fitness of the Cuban people for self-government may well be doubted in the face of the fact that, of the 1,572,797 persons on the island, only 443,426 can read and write.

Herbert Spencer has just passed his 80th birthday, and is in excellent health. Hard mental work seems to conduce to long life.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Strikes.

The strikes that are now occurring offer an instructive commentary on the immense measure of our national prosperity. Such labor disturbances are all too common when business is poor. But there are fanatics in all walks of life. Thousands of workmen, led by some choice spirit or collection of such individuals, are often moved to "go out" when common knowledge should caution them to be thankful for the wages they have. But there is another class of leaders of the proletariat if not a widely different variety of workers. It seems to be evident that at the present time many workingmen are taking advantage of their opportunity. They are striking while the product market is booming and the stock market is not depressed. Though in some cases they have recently been granted higher wages, they are apparently in a way to get more.

Gen. Roberts' Advance.

The occupation of Brandfort by General Roberts will open to traffic thirty-eight miles of railway beyond Bloemfontein. Brandfort is not in itself a place of much importance except as a railway town on the direct line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Its occupation has been rendered possible by the operations to clear the Free State on the south and east of Boer forces threatening the long line to Cape Town. Owing to the nature of the country General Roberts is obliged to keep his main force within reach of the railway. Without the line along which he is advancing the British forces would hardly be able to penetrate the two republics.

The Nicaragua Canal.

After perhaps the most exciting debate of the present session, the house on May 2 passed the Nicaraguan Canal bill by an overwhelming majority. This bill confers upon the President authority to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the control of such territory as may be desirable and necessary to construct a canal from a point near Greytown on the Caribbean sea, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to Breto on the Pacific ocean, and appropriates such money as may be necessary to secure such control. After securing control, the President is to direct the secretary of war to construct the canal, together with harbors at the termini of the canal, with such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the protection of the canal and harbors. The President is also authorized to guarantee to the states of Cost Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon, and the secretary of war is authorized to make contracts for the completion of the canal to an amount not exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000. It is doubtful whether the bill con be got before the senate, owing to the pendency of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the fear that the introduction of a measure admitting of such contention as it is thought the canal bill would arouse might unduly delay the adjournment of congress.

The Per Capita.

Another noteworthy increase in volume and the rise of the circulation per capita to the highest point yet known, form the features of the treasury statement covering the month of April. The increase for the month amounted to over $39,200,000. Gold coin showed a gain of over $4,300,000 and gold certificates one of nearly $23,900,000. Standard dollars showed a decrease of over $700,000. Silver certificates showed an increase of over $4,100,000 and subsidiary silver one of over $600,000. Treasury notes of 1890 showed a decrease of over $2,800,000 and currency certificates of 1872 a decrease of over $7,000,000, while United States notes showed an increase of over $4,000,000 and national bank notes a gain of nearly $12,800,000.

Methodist Laymen Win.

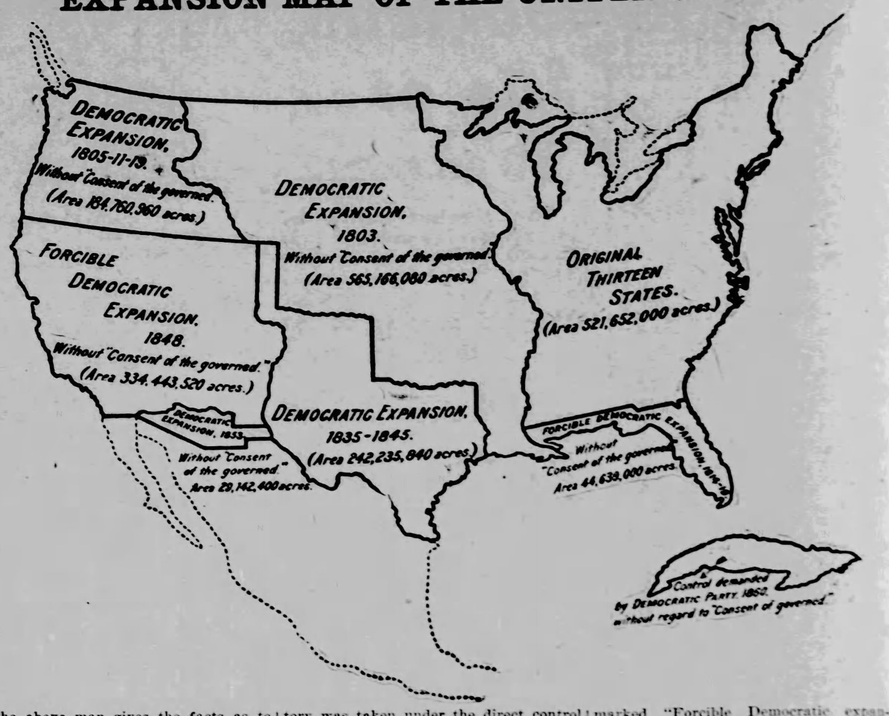
One step of great importance to the future of Methodism in the United States was taken when, on the opening day of the twenty-third quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, lay delegates were admitted to equal rights, privileges and power in the deliberations of the conference. A measure of church polity of such importance will be sufficient in itself to make the last quadrennial conference of the nineteenth century a landmark in the progress of the church which it represents.

Whether this granting of equal representation in the judicial and legislative body of the church to the laity is wise is a question that will have to be determined by experience. Some of the churches keep as close to the people as possible, while others reserve the judicial and legislative functions for their highest orders only. For this reason this new departure of Methodism will be watched with interest by all other churches.

Wheat Situation.

The wheat market is in a state of equilibrium. The arguments for a short world's supply and for an ample one are pretty evenly balanced. But this equilibrium might easily be upset by any one of quite a number of possibilities one or more of which are sure to come to pass. The world has still to live three months on last year's crop, and from the present outlook and rate of consumption commercial stocks are likely to be reduced to a point that might threaten serious loss to short sellers. The season in Europe is late and consumption might be prolonged thereby somewhat beyond the usual time. In addition the prospect at present is for a poor crop in France and a deficient yield in the United Kingdom. Perfect conditions for the home crop in the southwest are minimized to some extent by the poor outlook in several of the important wheat-growing states of the central winter wheat area. Accidents may happen where the crop is now the most promising, and the ravages of insects in the already infested districts are, from recent information on the subject, rapidly spreading into fresh territory. Anything is possible of the spring wheat crop. It is having a good start, which is an important point in its favor, but that might easily be reversed by ten days' unfavorable weather. The price of wheat is low; cautious men are not selling it short.

EXPANSION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.


DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1805-11-19. Without Consent of the governed. (Area 184,760,960 acres.)
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1803. Without Consent of the governed. (Area 565,166,080 acres.)
ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES. (Area 521,652,000 acres.)
FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1848. Without Consent of the governed. (Area 334,443,520 acres.)
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1845. Without Consent of the governed. Area 28,142,400 acres.
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1835-1845. (Area 242,235,840 acres.)
FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1898. Without Consent of the governed. Area 44,639,000 acres.
Control demanded by DEMOCRATIC PARTY 1852. without regard to Consent of governed.

The above map gives the facts as to previous expansions of the area of the United States. Note that each expansion was under a Democratic administration, and that in every case but one the territory was taken under the direct control of the United States, "without the consent of the governed." The exception was Texas, which was annexed in 1845. One of these expansions was the result of the Mexican war, and that area is marked "Forcible Democratic expansion." The first Republican expansion was the acquisition of Alaska in 1867; the second, that of Hawaii in 1898; the third, that of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, by treaty with Spain.

THE QUEEN'S TOBACCO PIPE

It Is an Expensive Instrument and Yields $20,000 per Annum.

Queen Victoria doesn't smoke and never did, but "the queen's pipe," though it has not been lighted for forty years, yields $20,000 a year.

The queen's pipe is a mysterious old square furnace down in the underground recesses of the customs building in Billingsgate, on the Thames. Until about 1858 it used to be charged and lighted once a year. All the tobacco that unscrupulous folk attempted to bring into the kingdom without the formality of paying duty thereon, and which was pounced upon by her majesty's alert customs officials, was dumped into that furnace, and a burnt offering made of it.

This practice was done away with long ago and the captured tobacco, which last year amounted to 6,115 pounds, is put to better use. Lunatics and bugs get the benefit of them. The first are in the government asylums for the criminal insane, the latter have their local habitations among the plants in the Roy Botanical and the Kew Gardens. Neither the lunatics nor the bugs get cigars—these are sold at public auction in Mincing lane—but the best of the captured smoking tobacco is served out to the inmates of the institutes mentioned. The bugs get the tobacco that is regarded as absolutely impossible from a smoker's viewpoint. The government uses this tobacco only for the purpose of destroying them by fumigation.

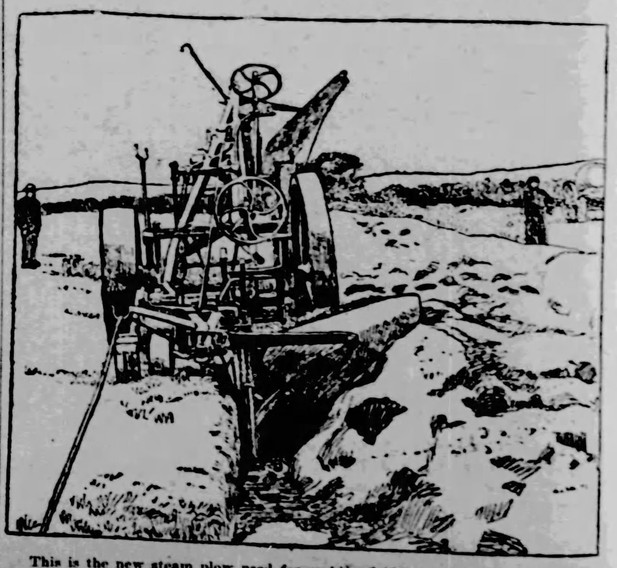
The greater part of all this tobacco, practically the whole of it, in fact, comes from Holland and Germany, and is brought by the lowest class of common sailors, who try to "run" the tobacco, either for their own enjoyment on land, as a gift to friends, or to sell to small dealers, and it's almost invariably of the poorest quality. Ten years ago the annual bag of smuggling sailormen was nearly 4,500, but it has now shrunk to 2,280. Although $20,000 worth of tobacco is captured for "the queen's pipe," the government doesn't make much, if anything, out of the transaction, for it has to keep a perfect army of officials, boatmen, etc., to attend to the job of detection, 1,900 of them in all. Every ship that comes into England, no matter from what port she hails, or who is aboard of her, is searched for smuggled tobacco and spirits.

The customs "rummagers" and their sturdy boats' crews are stationed all along the tattered coastline, and no ship has more than anchored before they are aboard, unveiling the sanctity of the men's "sea-chests," poking under their bunks, and even probing the funnels and smokestacks, if the ship be a steamer, or rifling the cross-trees and crow's nest, if the suspect is a sailing vessel, all these localities being frequently chosen by the erring salts to conceal their unlawful hoards.

As a result of the activity of the "rummagers," the custom house has started a small museum, stocked with various ingenious devices that have been used by smugglers. This collection begins with an innocent looking scrubbing brush, but one that upon being lifted is curiously lacking in weight. In truth, it is hollow, and when discovered was stuffed with Cavendish. Beside it is an accordion found full of cigars instead of music. Next comes a long cord, with cigars knotted in it, one about every five inches, which the hardy seaman had worn coiled around his body, and near this stands a demure clock, pointing to three. This clock had tobacco works. An apparently well thumbed copy of "Pilgrim's Progress," on being opened reveals circular holes cut in Bunyan's text, wherein watches lay hidden in beds of cotton wool. A ponderous treatise on medicine contained, besides its invaluable precepts, certain shred tobacco, and more of the same had been concealed from the gaze of the vulgar in a loaf of bread, whittled out inside so that nothing but the crust remained.

THE "PIPE" IN WHICH SMUGGLED TOBACCO WAS BURNED.

NEW STEAM PLOW FOR INTRENCHING



This is the new steam plow used for making field intrenchments. Several like this, which is a novelty in army equipment, have been sent to South Africa.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It Is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

BRYAN THE "BOSS OF BOSSES"

What Would Happen to McKinley If He Adopted Bryan's Plan.

Kansas City Star.

"Gentlemen," said the Old Timer, "suppose William McKinley gave an interview to James Creelman which would be sent out in this form:

"'By James Creelman: I have never seen President McKinley more earnest, more full of a profound realization of the political conditions confronting him, and I lay stress on this point in order to convey clearly the fact that what President McKinley said today represents his unchangeable purpose.'

"'Will the Philadelphia platform reaffirm in strong language the high tariff doctrines of which you were the chief exponent?'

"'It will certainly do so,' replied the President.

"'Will anything be inserted in the platform to conciliate the Republicans who believe that protection and expansion can not exist together?'

"'No. The Republicans who do not like my high protection views must not expect a single admission that any policies I have advocated are wrong or unwise. First, because everything I have said was right; second, it would not be wise to show any wavering to the great mass of the party who were with me in 1896, in order to please those who have criticised my administration or who are opposed to me personally.'

"The President stopped for a moment. He seemed to feel that he was making a statement that would have a serious effect. 'The Republicans,' he said, 'who do not like what they are pleased to call McKinleyism can defend their support of me on two grounds. They can say they have been mistaken and wish to acknowledge their error, or they can say that, on account of the position assumed by Mr. Bryan, they are now willing to accept my platform and my candidacy.'

"'And now comes a question which several of the strongest anti-McKinley Republicans have asked me to present to the President, I said: 'Mr. President, the new policy of expansion to which you stand pledged, does not comport with the tariff views you have hitherto expressed. It is believed to be impossible to continue the policy of high tariff and yet expand the foreign trade of the United States. Why should a dead issue be incorporated with the Republican platform?'

"'In the first place,' said the President, 'I do not admit that high protection and expansion can't exist side by side. If the anti-McKinley Republicans believe it is impossible for a high protective tariff and expansion to exist together, then they need not worry about the tariff plank. They ought not to ask the party to abandon one of its chief principles on the ground that it cannot be carried out. In other words, they should not ask us to give up hope of reconciling these two principles because they are afraid of the result.'

"'Will a specific high tariff plank be put in the platform?'

"'Certainly. To omit specific language on this subject would be equal to dropping the question, because no one would believe we were sincere, four years ago, if we modified the directness of the language.'

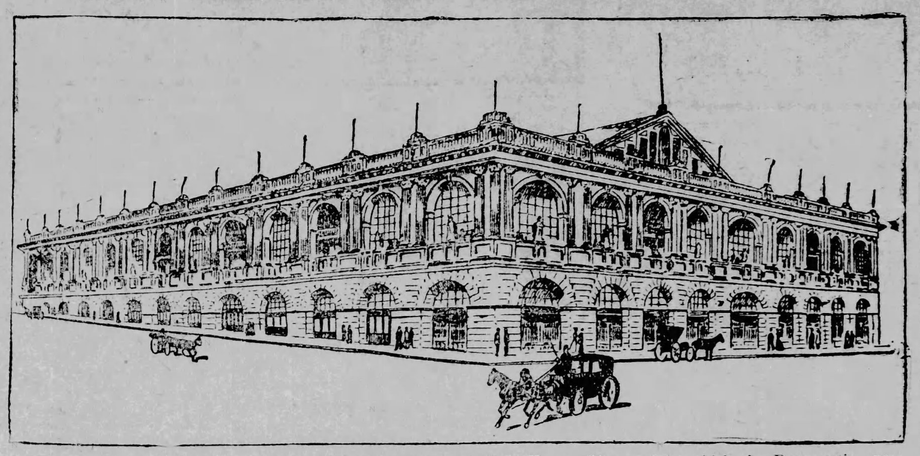
"President McKinley refused to discuss the relative importance of the three main issues—the tariff, expansion and trust legislation—saying that men differed as to their relative importance, but he expects to make the fight all along the line.

"'Gentlemen,' added the Old Timer, 'you knew in a minute that if William McKinley gave out an interview like that he would have the country by the ears. 'Caesar!' 'Emperor!' 'Military dictator!' 'Tyrant!' 'Boss of bosses!' would be hurled at him by the Democrats, and the Republicans would cry, 'Imbecile!' 'Madman!' 'Political suicide!' William McKinley would lose the nomination at Philadelphia; you know that, gentlemen, because the party would repudiate such brazen dictation, knowing that if they tamely submitted to it the people would vote the party down in next November. Gentlemen, you know that, but this imaginary interview with William McKinley is virtually word for word the interview of William J. Bryan, with silver as the main point instead of the tariff—as given to the country through Mr. Creelman, the New York newspaper correspondent. Mr. Bryan's interview is virtually a political order of mandamus, served upon the Democratic national convention, which no Democratic leader appears to openly object to, or indicates any purpose to resist in Kansas City in next July."

Imprudent Girl.

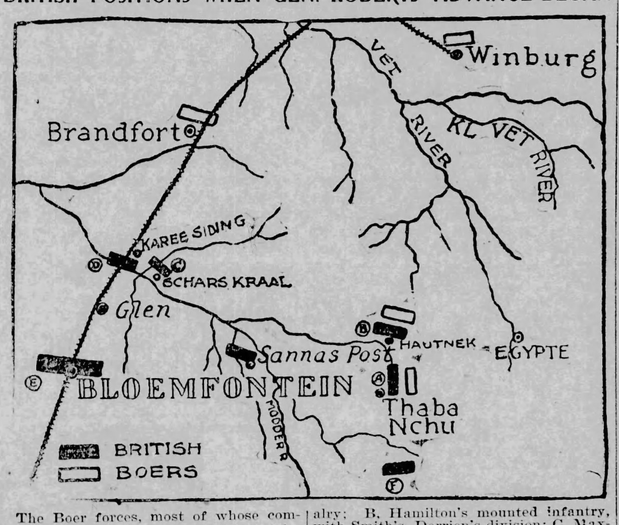
When Doris by the fireside sits
And says, "Atchoo! Atchoo!"
I know she's been out strolling in
A low-cut Easter shoe.

NEW KANSAS CITY CONVENTION HALL.



The above is a picture of the convention hall now being built in Kansas City, and in which the Democratic national convention will meet.

BRITISH POSITIONS WHEN GEN. ROBERTS' ADVANCE BEGAN



The Boer forces, most of whose commanders are not known, are indicated by hollow squares. The British forces, whose location is known, are: A, Rundle's infantry division and French's cavalry; B, Hamilton's mounted infantry, with Smith's, Dorrien's division; C, Maxwell's brigade; D, Tucker's division; E, Roberts' main force, including Pole-Carew's division from Dewet's Dorp; F, Brabant moving north from Wepener.

THE BIG AND LITTLE SISTERS' SUNBONNETS.

The big sister's summer wardrobe will contain a sunbonnet, which she will wear while participating in the most ancient and royal game of golf. It is a dainty affair, made of flowered organdie, beruffled and the belle will indeed present a charming picture when she sallies forth in one of these elegant and elaborate editions of the homely gingham and calico prototype of olden times.

The little sister's sunbonnet will be a picturesque as well as useful feature of her summer outfit.

A LADY'S CROWN OF SATIN RIBBON

Harper's Bazar, showed the original of this millinery creation. The crown of satin ribbon, tied in a high bow of mauve and blue, inconspicuous as it may seem,

represents the very latest and most sought color combination of the most exclusively dressed women. The brim, which gives almost the effect of a floral crown, is of pansies in purple and yellow.

HALF-MO'NIN'.

Hit been six week
Sence Isrul die,
En' I weah brack clo'se, en' I mo'n en' cry.

But Hi'am Smif
Tuk up wif me,
So I's in half-mo'nin' now, yo' see.

Get er valler veil,
En' er bright red dress
En' I scrub mah face twell I look mah bes'.

Got er nice blue hat
Wif er red, red rose,
'Case hit time I's in half-mo'nin' clo'se.

Wif mah go'geous hat
En' er pa'asol,
En' er bright green cape—en' I guess dat's all.

In co'se dat's loud—
But yo' needn' laugh,
'Case mah face hit brack enough fo' half!

"Deceivers Ever."

The Liverpool Post says that a firm in Liverpool, being delighted at the idea that one of its employes was called upon to join the reserves, at once volunteered to pay half his wages to his wife in his absence. At the end of the month the woman appeared and the moiety was at once given her.

"What?" she said. "Four pound?"

"Yes," replied the senior partner, "that is exactly half; sorry you are not satisfied."

"It isn't that I'm not satisfied. Why, for years he has told me that he only got 16 shillings, altogether, and—and—if the Boers don't kill him, I will."

Chewing a File.

Steps should be taken for recalling Admiral Schley to home waters before the date for filing nomination papers shall expire.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IN HOSPITAL.

It's freezin' all the night and it's scorchin' all the dye,
And it's mawch, mawch, mawch till yer feet is wore awye;
It's tightenin' up yer belt with the rytions running low,
And it's 'opin', 'opin' that yer soon will get yer show.

It's a gent be'ind some sacks o' sand obscurin' 'im from view,
Hambitious ter be lettin' soft nosed bullets inter you;
It's a burstin' sheil, a fever, or a white flag and a gun,
An' the fightin' fightin' fightin' ain't no more for you, my son.

Yer cryin' ter be gettin' on—they takes an' sends yer back;
Yer longin' fur the front, but, no, yer on the 'omeward track;
Yer've 'ad it pretty stiff, yer'av—I 'opes we'll pull yer through,
But it's witin,' witin', witin' in the 'orspital fur you.

But in the gloomy orspital the sunshine 'as bin seen
But all as fought and suffered fur their country an' their Queen;
Sarth Efriker is fur awye, and yer a private, yet
The Queen of England knows yer, an' the Queen does not furget.

—London Chronicle.

JUSTICE BARRED OUT.

Promptly at 4 o'clock each week day afternoon the business of the clerk's office of the supreme court of the District of Columbia comes to a close. On the hour, year in and year out, the messenger shuts the door, which fastens with a spring lock. He has never been known to vary half a minute from the stated time in performing this duty. Although the official routine is at an end, the newspaper reporters and representatives of several legal publications usually are engaged for some moments after 4 o'clock gathering information filed immediately preceding the closing of the office.

Writing rapidly at a desk near the door a few days ago one of the reporters gave evidence of considerable irritation when a knock was heard. He had already been twice interrupted since the door had closed in order to admit colleagues who were shut out. He had considerable data to transfer to paper and was in a hurry to get away. The knock on the door was repeated.

"Who is this sundowner?" inquired the reporter, without looking up. And he added, in tones loud and marked with contempt: "Who is this wanderer from the depths of despair, this belated pilgrim, this mendacious meanderer?"

Another knock more pronounced than the other, was the only reply. The irritated scribe shoved back his chair, strode across the room, and with the remark, "I guess I'll have to let the slob in," flung open the door. Before him stood Chief Justice Bingham, of the district supreme court, staid and dignified.

A silence that was painfully quiet followed. Finally the chief justice smiled faintly and the reporter managed to stammer: "I beg your pardon, judge; I didn't know it was you," and hastily proceeded along the corridor and out of sight. Knocks on the door of the clerk's office after hours are now answered promptly and without comment.—Washington Star

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

BRYAN AND THE INSURGENTS

Hope of His Election Only Reason the Luzon Rebellion Is Alive.

The following letter, showing the hopes placed by the Filipino insurgents in the election of Bryan as President of the United States, and that this one thing is keeping the rebellion alive, was written by a captain in the volunteer service of the American army to his family. It speaks for itself:

Lucban, Tayabas Prov., Luzon, P. I., February 19, 1900.—The officers and soldiers in the army in the Philippines are pretty careful students of the causes of the continuation of this rebellion. And there is one opinion freely expressed and general among them all—namely, that the one thing that is keeping the rebellion alive is the hope of the election of Mr. Bryan as the President of the United States.

The army is convinced of this, because friendly natives all over the island continually advance this as the promise that the insurgent leaders hold out to their followers, and insurgent prisoners frequently make the assertion.

The troops, in going through the island, have picked up many copies of the different insurgent publications, now suppressed, which claim that Mr. Bryan will be elected, and has promised to withdraw the American troops and turn the islands over to the Aguinaldo government.

I have more times than I can count heard officers and men say: "The blood of every American killed from now on is upon the head of Mr. Bryan. He can stop this rebellion at any moment by announcing that he does not sympathize with the rebels, and will not recognize them if elected." And they add further: "But he will never do this, because he needs this point in his campaign. If he should be elected, he would never recognize the rebels, but he could not stop the bloodshed by saying so, because it would be inconsistent with his present course."

Mr. Bryan perhaps does not realize what a factor he is in the present rebellion. If he knew it, he would probably end it by disavowing any intention of recognizing the rebel government in any case.

Whether Bryan is elected or not will make no difference in these conditions until fall, at least. Until he is finally defeated and the scattered insurgents have all received the news, they will continue to fight and plunder, believing that if they can hold out until March, 1901, the new American administration will withdraw the army, recognize the Aguinaldo government, and probably leave a fleet here under Aguinaldo's orders to protect the new born power against all molestation from without.

We know of our own knowledge that the insurgents universally believe in this hope, and that it is this that holds them together, for we have talked to the insurgent prisoners, as well as to the friendly natives, and many regiments have men who have been captured by the insurgents and escaped. The company tailor of M company, this regiment, for example, was captured during a skirmish at Cabinti, January 24, and is now back with the regiment, after three weeks' captivity. The insurgent officers, some of whom talked English well, sounded him a good deal and told him that when Bryan was elected all the American soldiers would be ordered home and the insurgents recognized. The Filipino soldiers talked about Bryan continually and believed he would be elected soon and turn the island over to them.

All the Filipinos know about Bryan and talk about him and ask questions about him of the soldiers. A man of my company told a Filipino at Santa Cruz that Bryan would never be elected. The man said he surely would, then the United States would have free silver and all the Americans would have to go home from the Philippines. They all say Bryan is a very great man when you mention his name.

The soldiers take notice of all this, and I have heard them say, while trudging along at the heavy end of a hard day's march: "Bryan, Bryan, damn Bryan. I am tired of hearing the Filipinos talk about Bryan. If it wasn't for him we could go home, instead of hiking all over these mountains, chasing insurgents."

SIGSBEE'S PRESENT TO ADMIRAL DEWEY

A Germantown girl who usually gets things mixed was the victim of a hoax one evening last week. "Here's a puzzle for you to work out," said a friend of hers, handing over a slip of paper on which appeared the following, which she said might be translated into a complete sentence:

B. B. B. B. B. B.
DEWEY
62918
38682
97
97350
LIMBURGER CHEESE.

The Germantown girl puzzled over it for some time and finally gave it up. "Why, it's easy," said her friend. "It reads: 'Sigsbee sent Dewey some limburger cheese.'" "Yes," said the victim, as she scanned the lines again, "but where's the 'sent?'" "In the limburger cheese," was the reply.

Now He's Sorry.

"Went home Thursday night and found my wife ill. Symptoms alarming. Dosed her best I could. Friday morning she was no better. Started for doctor. Struck by happy thought. Turned back. Cure complete."

"Simple as pie. Just said, 'Too bad you have to be sick on bargain day, my dear.' She bounced up. 'What!' she cried, 'how stupid of one to forget.' In five minutes she was up and dressed and frizzing her hair."

"Wouldn't it have been cheaper to have fetched the doctor?"

"By Jove, I guess it would!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beauty and the Bug.

It is an open question now whether the new kissing bug or the old summer girl will get the first inning.

News of the Week.

FEARFUL MINE DISASTER

Over Three Hundred Men Lost Their Lives by an Explosion.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 2.—Two hundred or more lives were lost in the explosion in mine No. 4, of the Pleasant Valley Coal company, at Scofield, Utah.

The scene of the disaster is just outside of this place on the line of the Rio Grande Western railroad. The explosion, which occurred in the winter quarters of the mine, is attributed by some to the blowing up of a number of kegs of blasting powder.

The company has two mines known as numbers one and four. The explosion occurred in No. 4.

A special train was sent from Salt Lake city bearing Superintendent Sharp, of the coal company; Superintendent Welby, of the railroad company, and some doctors.

As fast as bodies are reported they are taken to the boarding houses and other company buildings, where they are dressed and prepared for the coroner's inquest.

These buildings are numerous, and in each are from ten to thirty-five bodies, which are laid in long rows. To those which have been identified are attached tags, with name and address. These await the coming of relatives or friends.

Two hundred coffins have been ordered through local undertakers to be sent at once to the scene of the disaster. A special train bearing the seriously wounded has started from Scofield for Salt Lake.

It appears to have been one of those accidents that are common to the very best regulated mines and against the best endeavors of the most competent superintendents.

W. C. Wilson was one of those fortunate ones on the lower level of No. 1 who escaped. He tells his story as follows:

"There was a low rumbling noise heard in the distance, followed by a sort of wave that can hardly be described, but that is known to all who have been in explosions, and I have been in several. I said to my partner that if gas was known to exist in the mine I should say that an explosion had occurred. I advised that we run to the tunnel and with me came six men working in that section. In the main tunnel we met the driver and asked him if he had noticed the strange occurrence. He replied that he had almost been knocked off the bar by the rush of air. I was then convinced that it was indeed an explosion and advised my comrades to hasten with me to the mouth. We met two others further on, and they proceeded with us. We were none too soon, for the after damp reached us some three or four minutes before we reached the open air, almost suffocating us."

The after-damp delayed the work of the rescuing party, but the magnitude of the disaster soon became apparent.

All men on the raise known as Pike's Peak were lying in clusters. John James, a county commissioner, was found with his son George entwined in loving embrace in each other's arms.

These men apparently had realized that death was coming, for all were found as though in attitudes of defense. Some had their cloaks about them, others had tried to protect themselves by burying their faces in the ground floor of the mine, hoping thus to escape the deadly gas that was fast suffocating them. They must have lived for some time in prayerful expectation of rescue reaching them.

Bernard Dougall, a young engineer from Springville, Utah, who had just entered the mine a few minutes before with his assistants, was found with his instrument kit, while his men lay dead around it. As fast as the bodies were recovered they were carried to the company barn across the canyon, where they were prepared for identification. The scene was ghastly, yet most pathetic. Between the blackened and stalwart men lay about a dozen lads who had been engaged as couplers and trappers. Some lay alongside of their fathers and elder brothers. It was a scene that made strong men turn away in tears.

After the foul air cleared away from No. 1 the work of rescue began, and it was not found that a great many miners of No. 1 had been suffocated. The men on the lower levels had been warned of the explosion and had made their escape before the gaseous air had reached them.

Cars were taken in and the dead were brought to the mouth of the mine.

Here the scene beggared all description, for the men, women and children, relatives of the dead miners, had begun to gather, and as the bodies were brought out and recognized by their respective families, the lamentations were heartrending. The dead were all carried into the boarding houses directly opposite the mine, and at midnight, 137 men, nearly all heads of families, were laid out in the cold embrace of death.

Bishop Thomas Parmley, superintendent of the operations, gives it as his opinion that the explosion was brought about by giant powder which was taken into the mine by some of the miners, that exploded in some unaccountable way, igniting the dust and causing an explosion.

This mine has been worked for over twenty years and has the reputation, according to State Mine Inspector Thomas, of being one of the best ventilated and protected in the West. He states that he inspected it less than five weeks ago, and believed it entirely safe at that time. It has never had bad accidents and always free from gas, and as the coal is all loaded with shovels, there has not been a large accumulation of dust.

Nine-tenths of the men killed are Americans and Welshmen. The former come mostly from Utah, with a small minimum from Tennessee, and Colorado.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 3.—So far almost 200 bodies have been recovered from the Scofield mine, and it is thought that sufficient bodies yet remain to bring the list of dead near 300.

Nobody entertains the faintest hope that there is a living man in the mine. It is now only a question of recovering the bodies of the victims, and that cannot be finished for several days.

The fact that the rush of air from the mouth of the main entrance of the mine was sufficient to blow a man and his team across the gulch, almost 200 yards, will serve to indicate what force was exerted within the workings of the mine and in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

The body of Joseph Graves, a Utah batteryman, was among those taken out. He was married about three months ago, and his wife is not yet eighteen years of age. This is but one case of many.

If any one man is to blame for the accident it will never be known, for no man who can tell the story has come out of the mine alive. Many old coal miners that are familiar with these mines state that they have always been regarded as the safest mines in the state. These men also say that the company's police has always been to spare no expense in order to keep the mines in a thoroughly safe condition. At the coal company's store everything is being given out free of charge, that the families of the dead are in immediate need of, and the store is being kept open day and night.

The relief fund last night amounted to $7,800, and contributions in the shape of money and provisions are being received from many places in and out of the state.

—"Safe bind, safe find." Fortify yourself by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now and be sure of good health for months to come.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5.—The most important testimony yet in connection with the Goebel assassination was brought out last night in the hearing for bail in the Culton case. Assistant Secretary of State J. B. Matthews and McKenzie Todd, private secretary to Governor Taylor, were the star witnesses, and give testimony nearly as sensational as that of Culton. Matthews stated that pardons were issued also to Chas. Finley, John L. Powers, Harland Whittaker and possibly W. H. Culton. The witness first said a pardon had been issued to Culton, but later said he was not sure as to Culton, but thought he entered in a pardon for him at the same time he entered the other three pardons and those to Caleb Powers and John Davis March 10.

Assistant Secretary of State J. B. Matthews testified:

"I was in the governor's reception room when the assassination occurred. John Davis had just handed me my mail. The first shot sounded to me as it it came from between the two buildings. I got a pistol and started out. As I opened the door I met Henry Youtsey, who was coming in. He had a revolver in his hand. He asked me where the shooting was. Governor Taylor asked Mr. Hartgrove to go out and see what had happened. Hartgrove went out just ahead of me. I remained out of the office, but a few minutes, and when I returned several people had come into the office. We tried to get in the secretary of state's office to get some guns which were in there. But the indoors were locked and I had to crowd over the transom to get in. The windows and curtains were down. A rifle was lying by one of the windows with the butt toward the east. There was also a rifle in each corner on the left side of the room. Two were of 38-calibre. I examined them to see if they had been fired recently. I am positive that two of them were loaded, but am not sure as to the other one. It soiled my hands, but I did not know that this was caused by powder. Don't know where this rifle is now. The extreme west window was raised about four inches when I inspected the room."

Matthews continued: "Have talked with Caleb Powers in regard to Youtsey. He told me he loaned Youtsey the key to his office on two occasions, but did not say when. Powers told me of a meeting in his office to appoint captains to take charge of the witnesses before the contest boards. Culton presided. He told me that Burton, of Breckinridge county, made a fiery speech advocating powder and ball. Powers called Burton to order, but added that he was in favor of an open declaration of war and believed the people would indorse it."

It developed during Matthew's testimony that Taylor issued pardons to John L. Powers, Harland Whittaker, Charles Finley and W. H. Culton, as well as to Caleb Powers and John Davis. Matthews entered all of the pardons in the executive journal March 10. He said no other pardons had been granted.

Witness was formerly a detective, and at the instance of Caleb Powers had done all he could to ferret out the assassination.

Public Printer Geo. G. Fetter told of printing badges for Caleb Powers and John Powers, which were used by the 1,200 mountain men on January 25. Fetter was entering the state house yard when Goebel was shot. He could not tell where the first shot came from, but the subsequent firing appeared to be in the hall of the executive building. Jack Chinn, who accompanied Goebel, did not draw a pistol. Private Dudley Williamson, who was with the soldiers in the arsenal, said they got marching orders an hour before the assassination, and were in uniform and armed at the time of the tragedy. The soldiers did not know what had happened till they got almost to the state house.

TRIAL OF CULTON.

Frankfort, Ky., May 3.—W. H. Culton, the clerk of Auditor of State Sweeney, who is under indictment as accessory to the murder of Goebel, went on the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday in the hearing of the motion for bail in his case and gave some sensational testimony.

On cross-examination, he said:

"I had talks with Powers and Taylor about bringing men to Frankfort. Taylor wanted witnesses from Jackson county before the canvassing board. He said: 'Get about 25.' I had another talk with Powers, Cecil, Davidson, Howard and others. I don't recall any other conference."

The defense objected to the witness telling what Powers and others said. The objection was overruled. Culton said:

"I did not tell the men who came with me that Democratic legislators were to be killed by raising a row in the senate, and I never heard it discussed. When Berry's contest was to be voted on, I heard it discussed that he was to retain his seat, even if voted out. I heard nothing said about a plan to kill anybody."

Culton said that W. R. Johnson wanted to borrow his (Culton's) pistol.

"Henry Youtsey told me that Goebel would be killed. I told him that it must not be done. I told Governor Bradley what Youtsey had said, and Bradley said: 'My God, this must not be done.' Youtsey afterwards said there was nothing in it."

Witness said that on the day after the assassination he was with Jim Howard in the state house yard. Howard called his attention to a piece of paper posted in a window. "Well, what of that?" I asked. "You have sense enough to understand, haven't you?" was Howard's reply. Howard then took out of his pockets some rifle bullets and also some 45-caliber pistol cartridges. Howard said: "Don't ask any more fool questions."

"Henry Youtsey, after the assassination, asked me where I was on the day of the murder. I told him that I was up in the house lobby. Youtsey asked me how it would do for him to say he was there with me. I told Youtsey I was afraid he was going to get in trouble, also that Grant Roberts wanted to see him. Roberts had missed his rifle, and told me that he believed Youtsey had it. I told him he had better see Roberts."

The witness told of another conversation with Youtsey, who came with Burton, of Breckinridge county.

"Youtsey said he had the greatest scheme yet; that Goebel would be shot from the secretary of state's office, and nobody would ever know who did it.

"At a meeting in Powers' office, I presided, and the question of providing boarding places for contest witnesses was discussed. B. B. Burton pulled out a handful of cartridges and said: 'A few of these, turned loose in the proper place, would soon settle this contest.

"Caleb Powers said that if any such talk as that was to be indulged in, he would leave the meeting."

Culton resumed his testimony in the Goebel murder investigation to-day. He stated that Governor Taylor authorized the witness to give Youtsey any amount of money desired if he would leave Kentucky.

At a conference in Lexington, the Sunday before Governor Goebel was shot, it was decided, he said, that Representative Henry Berry, who had been unseated a few days before, should go to the house of representatives the next morning and take his seat and refuse to give it up.

Van Meter, his opponent, was to be in some way prevented from going to the hall that morning.

Caleb Powers, who was at the conference, telephoned to Governor Taylor at Frankfort two or three times in regard to the conference.

On cross-examination, Culton said he did not know of any list of state senators or representatives who were to be put out of the way.

On re-direct examination Culton said that Sergeant-at-Arms Haley signed the subpoenas for witnesses for Governor Taylor, to testify before the gubernatorial contest committee and authorized Culton to deputize good men in the various counties to serve them.

Culton said he did not know where Powers or Youtsey were when the shot that killed Goebel was fired. During the last talk he had with Youtsey, the latter said the plan to kill Goebel had been abandoned. Culton had been asked by Taylor to ascertain what the witnesses in the contest knew, because he was a lawyer. To the prosecution Culton said he had told more now on the stand than he had to any persons except his father. His testimony then ended.

Frankfort, Ky., May 4.—Capt. J. F. Howe, a Barbourville military officer, testified to-day in the hearing of Capt. Culton, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting. He said Caleb and John Powers came to him ten days before the assassination, and tried to get him to bring his company to Frankfort disguised as citizens. He declined to do so unless ordered by Governor Taylor, and no orders came until after the assassination of Goebel.

Col. Jack Chinn stated that he was sure the shot that hit Goebel was fired from the executive building.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, May 1.—Senate.—Alaskan civil code bill passed, amendments being withdrawn. Harris resolution passed concerning conservation of the water of the Arkansas river for the benefit of Colorado and Kansas. Tillman's resolution concerning tests of Krupp armor at Indian Head was agreed to. Consideration of army appropriation bill, carrying $134,951,260, was resumed. Lodge's amendment forbidding establishment of telegraph or cable lines in Alaska not owned and operated wholly by citizens of the United States was adopted. Berry's amendment giving preference to nontrust bidders on army contracts was defeated, 18 to 29. Stewart's amendment, "intended to prevent a Cuban cable monopoly" was rejected. Adjourned at 5.15 p. m.

House.—Entire day was devoted to consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Washington, May 2.—Senate.—Passed bill for the creation of linked memorial parks on the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, in Virginia. Received notice from Mr. Hoar that on Thursday, May 3, he would call up the Clark contest case for consideration. Heard Mr. Mason in support of his proposition to enact legislation to prevent the adulteration of food. Devoted the rest of the day to debate on the army appropriation bill, with the treatment of American soldiers in the Philippines as the chief subject.

House.—By a vote of 225 to 35 passed bill providing for the construction of a protected but not fortified Nicaragua canal.

Washington, May 3.—Senate adopted the motion of Mr. Hoar to take up the resolution of the committee on elections declaring that Mr. Clark, of Montana, was not duly elected to the Senate, and then postponed consideration of the question for a week. The army appropriation bill, the pending order, started debate, and passed without division. The day closed with the passage of a number of private pension bills, including bills to pension Mrs. Julia MacV Henry, widow of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, Gen. James Longstreet, Mrs. Margaret M. Badger, widow of the late Commodore Badger, and Mrs. Harriet Gridley widow of the late Captain Gridley, of the navy.

House.—Passed the "Free Home" bill without division. The remainder of the day was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the last bit one of the great supply bills.

Washington, May 4.—Senate.—Passed the army reorganization bill, which revolutionizes the staff organization of the regular army. Passed the fortifications bill, which carries $7,732,628.

House.—Devoted the day to the discussion of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Washington, May 5.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. The House resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was a protracted contest over several propositions to buy 140 acres additional for the St. Elizabeth insane asylum at $1,500 an acre. Although it was urged that the land was badly needed for additional quarters for the insane, every proposition was defeated. A few minor amendments were adopted. The committee then rose and the bill was passed. The fortifications appropriation bill was sent to conference. Notice was given that the Peterson-Crawford contested election case would be called up on Wednesday next.

Washington, May 7.—Mr. Teller delivered a speech in which he strongly urged the Senate to extend its sympathy to the Boers in their contest with Great Britain. The adoption of his resolution of sympathy, he maintained, could not be considered as an unfriendly act by the British government. During most of the session the Senate had under consideration the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler's amendment to curtail the increase of the marine corps created some debate, and finally was laid on the table, 39 to 34. The bill was not completed. Notice was given that the armor plate provision would be considered in secret session, on account of certain facts that were to be called to the Senate's attention. A bill was passed to provide for a survey of the Illinois river.

House.—Suspension day and a number of bills were passed. The most important was the Senate bill to amend the several pension laws so as to provide for aggregating disabilities under the act of 1890 without regard to service origin, and to increase the net income a widow may have without destroying her right to a pension from $96 to $250. The purpose of the bill is to modify rulings of the pension office in accordance with the recommendations of the G. A. R. It was passed without a dissenting voice. The bill to increase the appropriation for the National Guard from $400,000 to $2,000,000 among those passed. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) attempted secure action upon his resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, but was cut off by the speaker.

MAGNETIC HEALER IN TROUBLE

Kansas City, May 8.—S. A. Weltmer, president, and Joseph H. Kelly, secretary of the American school of magnetic healing, at Nevada, Mo., were brought into the United States district court here yesterday to answer to a charge of using the mails for the purpose of fraud. They asked for a trial at an early date.

The last federal grand jury in Kansas City found an indictment against the officers of the school, charging Weltmer, while advertising to cure diseases and poverty by "absent treatment" and bring "success in life" did not give an equivalent value to the patient for the money paid. The mail of the school has been enormous, and last week it was held up by the Washington postoffice officials, who ordered Weltmer to show cause why his matter should not be debarred from the mails under the fraud order.

Clark Renominated.

Mexico, Mo., May 5.—Democrats of the Ninth congressional district to-day renominated Senator Champ Clark without opposition.

CALIFORNIA LADIES

Experience with Drink.

"While using Mocha and Java coffee, I was finally thrown into a serious case of nervous prostration, with heart trouble and dizzy headaches. My husband also had most serious stomach trouble for years. We finally gave up coffee and began the use of Postum. Both husband and myself have now been perfectly well for three years.

"Mrs. C. R. Holmes, of 1946 Adair St., and Mrs. Ade Leonard, 234 Twenty-seventh St., Los Angeles, both tried Postum Food Coffee but did not boil it fifteen minutes, according to directions, and therefore did not like it. I made a cup for each of them the right way and now they use it daily and like it very much.

"Mrs. Ida Sherman, of 6113 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, had been quite ill for years with dyspepsia and nervousness and I urged her to leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee. She now writes me that she is entirely cured.

"Mrs. Julia Moore of Riverside, Cal., and also Mrs. Lily Staldn of Riverside, were both ill for some years with heart trouble. I told them of my experience with coffee and induced them to drop it and take up Postum Food Coffee. Mrs. Moore was cured and in three months after making the change Mrs. Staldn wrote that she had been relieved more from leaving off coffee and using Postum than she had obtained from any medicines.

"I am naturally a strong advocate of Postum." Ina Maud Magee, 122 N. Johnson St., E. Los Angeles, California.

FOR MEN

THREE MONTH'S SURE CURE WITHOUT MONEY.

JEN-I-TO, THE MEN'S SPECIFIC

It Amazes the Men by the quick results—Acts like Magic—Improvement is hourly, daily and the Cured Remain Cured—Grandest Rebuilder of Lost Manhood of the Century—It positively will cure you.

No Conditions—No Publicity—No Questions Asked—No C. O. D. Package Sent You.

We guarantee this remedy to cure quickly and permanently. It is the celebrated prescription used and perfected during 25 years of experience by L. K. Williams, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician of the Washington Medical Institute, Chicago, Ill., who is the acknowledged highest authority on diseases of men.

3 Month's Treatment WITHOUT MONEY

Our proposition: **Do not send any money.** Write to-day for three month's supply of JEN-I-TO enclosing fifteen 2c. stamps for postage and Revenue stamps and we will send it to you at once by mail, sealed, prepaid.

Ninety-six per cent of all patients treated having been fully restored, we are taking no risk in making you this unheard of liberal offer, for we can guarantee to cure you. We will let you be the judge. When within stated time you are convinced that the JEN-I-TO is curing you, you will remit $4.50 for the entire three month's treatment furnished you. Otherwise you will return the unused portion of the medicine and we will make no charge whatever. We are willing to trust to your honesty.

Dr. WILLIAMS will personally answer all questions that require a medical opinion or old men care to ask. **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Write for the cure to-day enclosing fifteen 2c. stamps.

WASHINGTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 60 U State St., Chicago, Ill.

For references we refer to any Bank or large business house in Chicago.

1200 Dollars Given Away

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W	Y	Y

CAN YOU arrange the 18 letters at the left into three names denoting THREE WELL-KNOWN ADMIRALS of the NAVY during the SPANISH WAR? If you can make out these names in any order and send them to us at once, you will receive a CASH PRIZE. THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1200 DOLLARS WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY is for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. A CYCLOPEDIA, other liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best Boston Story Magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out your answer, write it plainly on a postal card, sign your name and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take you but a few minutes to do IT AND TRY AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE 1200 DOLLARS. A COPY OF A CURRENT $10.00 DOLLAR BOSTON MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to every one answering this advertisement. Send your answer at once; immediately address THE RIGLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 88 and 90 Purchase Street, BOSTON, MASS.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1900 bicycle.

1900 Models, best makes, $11 to $20
'99 & '98 Models, high grade $9 to $15
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makers and models, good as new, $3 to $10

Our Special Offer to Rider Agents. Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and trust without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogues for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1900 proposition is even more liberal. Write at once for our Bargain List and special offer.

Address Dept

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE, FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

WHAT ARE RIGHT ETHICS?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I was asked one day what difference I thought there was between ethics and religion.

"In their essence, practically none," was my reply, and I reasoned after this fashion:

Ethics is defined in the dictionary, first as the science of duty, and again as a code of moral laws to govern man in his relation to his fellow-man. I think the first is a very good definition, because it covers the broad ground of duty and also declares that there is a science side, which side, however, is not often insisted upon and indeed is usually lost sight of.

The second definition is the one which obtains with most people. When asked what is meant by moral laws they will tell you those which demand justice, charity, tolerance, kindness and all of the virtues which go to make up a good life. They will say that morality is a necessity in order to make a successful life, but they will also tell you that to be moral even in the best sense of the word will not insure salvation—you must also be religious.

Here is where it seems to me the great mistake is made, for in very truth there is no real difference between moral laws and religious laws. Morality and religion in their essence are identical, and the truly moral man may be upon as sure a road to salvation, as he who adds to morality the hope of a reward through the sufferings of another for his sins. And then enters in the question of what we mean by salvation.

We were all, I doubt not, taught to believe that it was the winning of eternal happiness for the soul through a belief which is something wholly apart from obedience to the moral laws. A better and a more practical philosophy teaches that salvation is the fruit of a gradual evolving of the soul—the real man—godwards through constant struggles with, and final overcoming of, the lower nature, which in its turn is purified and transmuted into something better.

The truest ethics, therefore, includes all the laws which are necessary for character-building from the animal to the Divine, and hence their morality and their religion are one and the same. For this building cannot be accomplished through any belief unaccompanied by action. The architect who would undertake to rear his building without laying the foundation and going step by step upward to the summit would be looked upon as insane. And so the soul grows, step by step, round by round of the ladder, reaching from the material to the spiritual. One of our poets—I think it is Whittier—says that Heaven is not reached at a single bound, and this is absolutely and in every sense true.

It must be remembered that ethical or moral laws are rooted in the one Supreme Source of all being and action, and each one is an aspect of the one law, the law of Harmony which is the law of Love. What we call virtues then are simply normal conditions, while vice is abnormal. The struggle is to bring back these normal conditions through the uplifting of humanity, and this can only be done by the uplifting of the individual.

Unity then being at the root of all things, whatever tends to bring about and intensify separateness is contrary to law. The one thing which does this is selfishness. Every sin of which you and I are guilty comes from the desire to gain something for self, that aggressive lower self which grows in power and lawlessness as it is unrestrained. It is selfishness which fills our jails and reformatories, which makes our wars, which corrupts our courts, which brings on all of these conditions which we deprecate. And there never will be any way out of it until men learn to "know themselves" in the fullest sense of knowledge, learn to know their own natures, and to understand that within themselves and not without lies the remedy.

A Boston newspaper made a report the other day of the address of a missionary who had been for many years in Turkey. Among other things she said "that the victims, being Christians, recognized that such things as the Armenian massacres could only exist with the approval of God, and that they were ready to accept the slaughters as the result of the Divine Will." It is such a sentiment as this which puts the responsibility for wrong outside of man himself, that has palsied the understanding and hindered growth into better things.

We are responsible for present evil conditions just so far as our own nature is out of accord with the universal life, whose law is harmony. Every human soul can vibrate in harmony with the Divine, but it can only be done through a constant struggle against the lower self, a constant obedience to the laws which tend to a realization of a true and universal brotherhood. It must be individual work, always remembering, however, that what elevates one elevates all of humanity—what hinders one hinders all, and this in proportion as the person possesses will and intensity of purpose.

What we want to do, what we must strive to do is to realize always the divinity which is within us. We must make life divine by coming into oneness with God. And we can only accomplish this by conquering the lower self until it is our servant instead of our master. It is not meant by this that we are to destroy it, but we are to lift it up, to transmute it into something better.

The ethical laws of life then are the divine laws of man's being. They are evolutionary laws that concern his past, his present, and his future. They are rooted in unity and they will lead to unity again, that unity which is harmony.

Nor need anyone think that this harmony will be reached in some far distant future. Just in proportion as the ethical laws are obeyed understandingly, will the life be influenced on the physical plane, and concerning this some one has written these words:

The initial step in all success is to achieve one's spiritual polarity; to conquer one's self until he is in right relations with all—with God, with man, with the divine will. In this harmony with circumstances and events he has the conditions of successful endeavor. When Jesus said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven, and all these things shall be added unto you," he taught a literal truth. The kingdom of heaven—that is, harmonious relations with the divine power—will produce al other things for which man can ask. But all other things will not produce the kingdom of heaven! And so the true processes of life are often reversed and distorted, because men pursue all other things with ardor and leave the gaining of the kingdom of heaven to take care of itself. Consequently they choose drudgery and anxiety, instead of spiritual achievement and joy and peace. Yet salvation is here and now; all the possibilities of joy and peace and exaltation are within our own grasp. Salvation is a reality, and "heaven is a quality of life." Let one simply discern clearly the straight and simple way; resolutely separate the essential from the non-essential in his life, and the miracle will be wrought, and he will, even here, enter into the joy of the Lord.

SOME QUESTIONS.

The Kingdom of Heaven is within us,
Then why do the church people say
We must die ere we get into Heaven
In the same old orthodox way?

Why did Christ tell us so plainly,
The Kingdom of Heaven is within,
And why do we struggle so vainly
To live in a world full of sin?

If Heaven is reached by mere dying
Why is it that all want to stay
On earth where we find it so trying
To keep ourselves living each day?

'Tis the sin that must die, not the sinner,
Christ taught it, is teaching it yet,
Why, oh why do we not learn the lesson,
Oh why do we always forget?

If we seek for the Kingdom of Heaven,
We will find it is close at our hand,
We have only to turn and do better,
And we enter the promised land.

Then spend not the moments in waiting,
For a Heaven in regions above;
Not death, but life is the doorway
And the key to unlock it is love.
—Belle Taylor, in Woman's Tribune.

The Cozy Corner.

These beautiful spring days are very suggestive of out-of-door work, and there seems to be a charm in "making garden" that few women can resist. With some, the desire lasts only until the grass has been raked from the dead leaves that have covered it during the winter, and begins to show itself green, while with others there is no limit to the pleasure they find in planting and caring for flowers and vegetables.

No one need be discouraged because she has but little space for plants. "A little farm well tilled" is often better than so much room that one is unable to care for it. Even if you are so unfortunate as to occupy a city flat, with no ground at all attached, there are great possibilities in window and veranda boxes, which can be made not only pleasing to the eye, but to serve as a protection from the summer sun.

One of the most conspicuously beautiful gardens I ever saw consisted of boxes across the front and sides of a veranda, supplemented by others on the roof. The mixture of running and trailing vines and bright flowers attracted the attention of every passer-by. I learned that the whole cost, including boxes, plants, wire trellis, etc., was not over one dollar. This was the outlay of money, but of the love and care given to these flowers, there could be no estimate.

And yet it paid. It made the home more beautiful; the children became interested in the growth, development and history of every plant and felt its refining influence. To the "man of the house" it was rest and recreation when he returned from his work, for he was a laboring man, to be among his flowers, enjoying their beauty and fragrance till he forgot the dull, prosaic toil in which he was engaged for ten hours each day, and left him no desire to leave his home in search of pleasure.

For the sake of your children, as well as for your own, do not fail to have a flower garden, however small, it must be, and remember that to receive its full benefit, you must attend to it yourselves. Merely being satisfied with the result of the gardener's skill, or florist's, will not be sufficient. It will require much care and some hard labor to produce good results, as with anything else, but to the flower-lover, this never drops into drudgery, the pleasure that follows her work being more than a recompense for all it may cost.

O. W. G. thus relates her experience in applying for work:

Seeing a letter in The Blade in regard to the advertisements that promise work at home, I would like to give my experience, which may serve as a warning to others. I wrote to a firm that promised to pay ten cents an hour, and give steady employment. The firm replied, enclosing sample, and saying they furnished materials and machine for doing the work. It was a large rosebud made of worsted yarn. To secure the firm I was to send one dollar, which they would return with the first installment of finished pieces returned. I sent the dollar and received a few threads (perhaps a small skein) of worsted, a piece of unbleached muslin on which some buds were marked with a pencil, and the "machine," that was something like a crochet hook with an eye in the end. The directions were for me to make eight hundred of these buds, furnishing my own worsted, and when they were done, if all were perfect, I was to receive one cent apiece. They said nothing about the dollar, whether that was to be applied to the payment for the eight hundred, or not, but the whole thing was so different from what it had been represented at first, that I had no confidence they would pay, even when the eight hundred buds were sent. All I am sure of is that they have my dollar, and very likely, many dollars obtained in the same way.

Mae writes:—I am very much pleased with both the Cozy Corner and Merry-Go-Round, and think the members of each must be interested in the temperance question. Would it not be well for us to consider this subject, and see if we can not devise some means of fighting this great evil in our own neighborhoods? it is so hard to convince a moderate drinker of the danger he is in, or to reform a drunkard, that it seems to me we should direct our efforts to preventing the boys from beginning to use intoxicating liquor in any shape. I believe much can be accomplished in this line by constant and persistent effort on the part of teachers, preachers and the mothers and friends of boys.

I beg of you who may read this, to use every effort in your power, not only to prevent young people from forming the habit, but to help those who are already in its bonds to break them. We know that even a mother's influence will sometimes fail, but if we begin to teach our boys when they are very young, we shall be more likely to succeed in impressing them with a dislike of liquor which will save them from falling into temptation when they are older.

Since writing this, I read in The Blade an advertisement of a liquor store, and I was tempted to destroy this letter, but finally have concluded to send it, as I am sure the mothers are all on the side of temperance.

Mrs. D. W. Alvis.—In a recent article in this department, entitled Heaven and Mr. Sheldon, I found an echo of my own thoughts and sentiments since reading "In His Steps." I hear so many say in speaking of this book, "It is so simple and altogether impracticable." As to the simplicity, I think that is one of its principal charms. Were not the teachings of our Savior so simple that even a child might understand them? And yet, underlying that simplicity was a deep and beautiful eloquence that no orator, no matter how gifted, can ever expect to attain.

Though this book may be literally impracticable, yet few can read it without feeling they are not doing their duty as Christians, and it will undoubtedly serve as a reminder, if nothing more. Many who read will strive to live up to its teachings, so that Mr. Sheldon will accomplish, through this one effort, a great amount of good in the world.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit, round by round.

And while we are building a ladder for ourselves, let us not make it useless by selfishly forgetting our weaker brethren.

High School Graduate.—There can be no fixed course of reading given by which you may prepare yourself for a literary life. If you have any especial line of writing you wish to pursue, you can select your authors and books as have a bearing upon it, but for general work, there is nothing to do except to read the very best authors and make yourself familiar with their methods of expression. You should strive to keep in touch with all current events, and accustom yourself to expressing your thoughts clearly and gracefully. A literary life means one of constant study and hard work, and unless one is prepared to accept it as such, its undertaking will be in vain.

WASHINGTON SURVEYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

This illustration is taken from a new volume issued by Harper and Brothers with the title of The Northwest Under Three Flags, by Charles Moore. It represents Washington out in the wild wilderness upon one of his surveying expeditions. It is hard to realize now the dangers and difficulties attending his profession in those days.

WHEN THE WIND BACKS IN.

When the wind backs in down on the bay,
The little shore-children come out to play;
For they love to race with the rollers swift,
Their bare-brown feet in the white foam drift
And to laugh and jeer at their feathery kin,
The gulls, flying low when the wind backs in.

When the wind backs in down on the bay,
The chill air fills with tossing spray;
And the wives of the fishers come out to gaze
With troubled eyes at the gathering haze.
(It is time to pray for your kith and kin
When the sea's at the full and the wind backs in.)

When the mist shuts down on the wet, dun sand,
The boats outside cannot make the land.
Then the children crouch at their mother's knee
And sob for the father, out at sea,
Riding the storm where the white-caps spin,
With the mist shut down and the wind backed in!
—By Maud Burton Harrington.

MERELY SUGGESTED.

Because some one has said that a family of five can live well on $10 a week, do not be discouraged if you fail to make that sum cover your expenses for food, light, heat, house rent, clothing, church and charity giving, car fare, books and entertainment, besides the convenient "sundries." Remember these things can not be procured in all places for the same amount of money, and that it is vastly easier to arrange a schedule of expenses on paper than it is to keep within it practically.

Because a recipe calls for a saute-pan, do not think you must buy something new before you can use it; a saute-pan is nothing in the world but your old, sheet-iron frying-pan under a new name.

Do not believe all you read about this, that or the other article of food being injurious to the health. You will generally find tacked on to such warnings an advertisement of some kind. What is meat for one man may be poison for another, and because of a statement now going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Napoleon Bonaparte died of cancer induced by eating fried onions, it does not follow that you must eschew that fragrant and wholesome vegetable, cooked as you like it, to avoid following the example of the "Little Corporal." Use the sense the Lord has given you, or that you have made your own in some way, and if you find that onions, or anything else in your manner of living, either material, spiritual or moral, is doing you harm, dispense with it at once, but do not depend upon your neighbor to be your judge in these things.

If a guest at your table declines to be helped to any dish, do not urge him or assure him "there is plenty of it;" it would be invidious in him to doubt the sufficiency of your supplies, and he should be the best judge of what he wants. If you are a guest, and uncertain what is proper to do in any emergency, watch your better informed neighbor, or, failing all other means, act as naturally as you can and avoid as much as possible doing anything that will attract attention. To a person unaccustomed to many servants, it is embarrassing to find one continually at the elbow, but, like all things else "even this will pass away," and you will soon cease to be annoyed or disconcerted at such devoted attendance.

If your hands are not very slender, avoid wearing gloves with broad stitching on the backs, as this will add to their apparent breadth. If you have a yellow, scrawny neck, keep it covered as much as possible, and wear cream lace instead of white next to the skin, and if your arms are long and thin do not advertise the fact by wearing perfectly plain, tight-fitting sleeves; leave those to the girl with plump, well-shaped arms.

If your dressmaker says you must wear a stiff, high, uncomfortable collar, do not believe her; you can choose from the many styles of neckwear something that will be comfortable and yet comply with the demands of fashion. A woman with a short neck encircled by a stiff linen collar, is, of all persons, the most miserable, and to every one who sees her it is patent that she is suffering martyrdom to the prevailing style.

If you allow your temper to get the better of your judgment and scold and fret at your children, don't waste any time in wondering that they have bad dispositions; if you deceive them, or fail to keep your promises to them, do not look for anything better in their treatment of you. You are the example they follow, and it remains for you to decide if you will lead them to salvation or ruin.

ABOUT BREAD.

Bread being acknowledged to be the staff of life, it will be worth while to give a little thought to the materials of which it is composed. First is the flour. In selecting this we need not only that which is rich in the albuminoids, but that which has a full proportion of gluten also, as one is fully as necessary in making the perfect loaf of bread as the other. A good test is to make a ball of dough from a cupful of flour and enough water to moisten it; work it well till smooth, then twist and break it in halves. If the flour is good, this will break with a crack; if poor, the dough will stretch apart without a sound.

An easier test is to squeeze a portion of the flour in your hand, and if, when the hand is opened, the flour falls apart and seems grainy, it is good for bread or biscuits, while the best pastry flour is soft and will retain the impression of the hand. The color is also a good criterion by which to judge. The best bread will be made from flour that is of a rich creamy tint, while a lighter color will do for cakes and pies. Never buy flour that is of a pale bluish or grayish tinge, for the life has been ground out of such.

In whole wheat flour, the outside coat of bran has been removed and the remainder of the grain used. In some processes of milling, not only this outer husk, but the germ of the wheat is discarded, and the latter used in making breakfast foods, after being mixed with a certain proportion of farina. Graham flour is white bread-flour mixed with bran or middlings. In spite of its reputation for wholesomeness, this is not to be recommended for use in any great quantities, as the particles of bran are indestructible and so irritating to the intestines that the bread is hurried through the system without time for proper digestion or assimilation.

Next to be considered is the liquid employed in bread-making. Water, milk, or a mixture of both, is what is required. If milk, it should be scalded and cooled before the yeast is added; water may be used lukewarm, or it may be boiled and allowed to cool. The quantity of liquid needed depends much upon the kind of flour. One kind will require four quarts of flour to one of water; lightly-blended spring and winter wheat flour, three to one, while good spring wheat flour alone will require but two. As in the selection of flour, the housewife will soon learn by experience the amount of liquid necessary for the brand she uses.

Salt prevents rapid evaporation of the yeast, and bread that it "set" over night will not be so apt to sour if salt is used. Albumen will also retard the action, therefore rusks, tea-biscuits, etc., must be allowed a longer time to rise than plain bread, because of the egg used in making them. Sugar increases the rapidity of the action of yeast, but the flavor of the bread is not so fine when this is done.

Yeast is so important a factor in bread making that it deserves to be considered by itself, which will be done next week.

Dainty Meal Serving.

The woman who serves simple breakfasts and dinners daintily is a better housewife than she who serves rich feasts unattractively.

A chop set forth on glittering china on a cloth of shining damask is better than the rarest bird in the market brought on in slovenly style. Toast and tea may make a feast with white linen and glistening silver when all the delicacies of the season would be but a poor meal if carelessly served.

Always have the tablecloth spotless and fresh, even if you have to convert every day into wash day to compass it. Always have a silence cloth, though there is no dessert for a week, in order that it may be paid for. Always have a bit of green in the center of the table. Let the silver, even if it is plated, be shining, and the glasses, though it be pressed and not cut, be glistening.

Have the accessories of a banquet, although the main part of it be lacking. Serve olives, radishes, salted almonds and the like with the plainest of family dinners. You may make the last-named yourself at trifling expense. Heat one teaspoonful of olive oil, smoking hot. Add one-half pound of Jordan almonds, blanched. When the almonds begin to brown, sprinkle over them one scant tablespoonful of salt, and stir and shake until all are a golden brown. Oil gives a richer glaze than butter. To blanch the almonds pour over them boiling water, in which let them stand fifteen minutes. Rub the skin off with a coarse cloth.

When the family wearies of the regulation desserts, give it cake with sliced oranges. A delicious dessert cake is white layer. To make it beat to a cream one and one-half cups of white sugar, one cup of maple sugar and a little cold water. Boil till it forms fine hairs when dropped from the spoon. Add one-half cup each of butter and sweet cream; boil ten minutes and stir till cool.

The Way to Read Profitably.

John Morley's Miscellanies.

Nobody can be sure that he has got clear ideas on a subject unless he has tried to put them down on a piece of paper in independent words of his own. It is an excellent plan, too, when you have read a good book, to sit down and write a short abstract of what you can remember of it. It is a still better plan if you can make up your minds to a slight extra labor, to do what Lord Stafford and Gibbon and Daniel Webster did. After glancing over the title, subject or design of a book, these eminent men would take up a pen and write roughly what questions they expected to find answered in it, what difficulties solved, what kind of information imparted. Such practices keep us from reading with the eye only, gliding vaguely over the page, and they help us to place our new acquisitions in relation with what we knew before. Ideas, relations, statements of fact are not to be taken by storm. We have to steep them in the mind in the hope of thus extracting their inmost essence and significance. If one lets an interval pass and then returns, it is surprising how clear and ripe that has become which, when we left it, seemed crude, obscure, full of perplexity.

A Dog's Senses.

A young girl was crossing the public garden the other morning upon the main path which crossed the bridge. She was accompanied by a magnificent mastiff, who strode along beside her in the most companionable sort of way, looking up into her face occasionally as if to remark casually that it was a very fine morning, or to ask if there was anything he could do for her.

The two crossed the bridge together, and finally came to the Charles street gate. Here the young girl, evidently not wishing to have the care of the dog in the busy streets, turned to him and said: "There, that is far enough now, Marco. You need not go with me any farther, but turn about and go back home."

She did not take her hands out of her muff to point the way, and she spoke as she would to a small brother, in a pleasant conversational voice.

Marco looked at her with his large eyes, then looked across the common, wagging his tail slowly as though he were thinking how very pleasant it would be to go the rest of the way. Finally he turned back to her again and with a movement of his head and eyes asked as plainly as though the words had come from his mouth: "Please let me go a little farther, it is such a fine morning."

"No, dear; I'm going shopping, you know," answered the girl, explaining the difficulty, as if Marco were human. "There'll be crowds of people, and I shall not know what to do with you. But go along, now, there's a good fellow, and I'll be back soon."

Without another word Marco turned and walked back across the gardens. He did not slink away, as some dogs do when sent back, but marched leisurely along with his head in the air, stopped a moment on the bridge to watch the children skating below, then trotted on toward Commonwealth avenue. The Athenian watched him until he had disappeared beyond the gates, then resumed his own way, wondering whether Darwin loved dogs or not."—Boston Record.

COMPLETE EDUCATION MAGAZINE.

The second number of Complete Education has made its appearance this week, and has several very interesting features. The first article, What Do Educational Boards Stand For? tells some very pertinent truths with regard to the duties of those into whose hands the education of the youth of a city is committed. The following paragraph is food for thought:

"The work of building ideal manhood and womanhood is the highest intrusted to man, and the right kind of an educational system is the natural means of accomplishing this. It is the most effective means of striking a deadly blow at the evils and miseries in the world and giving health, happiness and virtue to the human family. Trifling with it or interfering with its natural course is a most detrimental policy. This, however, has been done in the past, and our sins have found us out. As we have already indicated, the physical, mental and moral deformities among people are due largely to this one sided, unnatural education that depresses both body and mind."

Another excellent article is The Kindergarten Training of Mothers, which urges a more careful observation and study of children by the mothers, beginning with the very earliest dawn of consciousness. "According to Froebel's idea the mother should be the companion and teacher of the child until he is three years of age, when his social instinct begins to develop and he should be sent to a well-ordered kindergarten. The mother's influence is paramount up to this time, and the foundation of the child's life is laid physically, morally and mentally. Do mothers realize their grave responsibility, and still allow housekeeping cares, society and trifling matters to absorb the time which should be devoted to their children?"

Other articles in this number are the following: Needed Reforms in the School System; Playgrounds in the Parks; and Kindergarten in the Toledo Schools. It is pleasant to know that this excellent little magazine, established for such a good purpose, prints this month 2,000 more copies than the last in order to answer the demand.

136 St. Clair Street, Toledo.

The Way to Be Miserable.

Be sure to have a great many things to worry about.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you anxious.

Be sure to have a great many things to annoy you.

Be sure to have a great many things to disappoint you.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you envious.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you jealous.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you angry.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you hate.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you sad.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you sick.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you tired.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you poor.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you lonely.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you afraid.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you ashamed.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you die.

Be sure to have a great many things to make you live.

The Youngfolks

THE CAT'S TEA-PARTY.

Five pretty little pussy-cats, invited out to tea,
Cried: "Mother, let us go—oh, do! for good we'll surely be.
We'll wear our bibs and hold our things as you have shown us how—
Spoons in our right paws, cups in left—and make a pretty bow;
We'll always say, 'Yes, if you please,' and 'Only half of that.'"
"Then go, my darling children," said the happy mother cat.
The pretty little pussy-cats went out that night to tea,
Their heads were smooth and glossy black, their tails were swinging free;
They held their things as they had learned, and tried to be polite—
With snowy bibs beneath their chins they were a pretty sight.
But ah! alas for manners good, and coats as soft as silk!
The moment that the little kits were asked to take some milk
They dropped their spoons, forgot to bow, and—oh, what do you think?
They put their noses in the cups, and all began to drink!
Yes, every naughty little kit set up a mieu for more,
Then knocked the tea-cups over quick, and scampered through the door.

FROM TWO NESTS.

Beside a nursery window two birds were building a nest. Such a pretty spot as they had found! "Really the prettiest spot in the whole wide world!" thought the little birds as they hunted high and low for wisps of hay and straw, soft mosses, feathers, hair and string to weave into a cosy nest for their home. They twittered as they swung in the branches of the old apple tree, and sang little songs to each other as they flew to and fro, gathering what they needed to line their swinging cradle.

Near the vine that wreathed the window these orioles built their nest. It was in May weather, and spring was weaving a beautiful green carpet for the earth. The wild rose canes were growing crimson around the path that bordered the garden, where rows of purple hyacinths sent their fragrance out into the air. The tulips made rich with color the flower bed around the porch, and with them were early pansies just beginning to lift their glowing faces to the spring sunshine.

One sunny afternoon as Mrs. Oriole was about to enter her nest she heard a very pretty sound, and turned and twisted her head to see whence it came. Her bright eyes did not have to look far, for there in the vine-wreathed window were two sweet, kind faces. One belonged to a young mother, the other to a little baby.

"Hush, baby dear," the oriole heard the mother saying. "Look over there! See the bird sitting on the nest near the vines."

Baby looked this way and that, and when he spied the bird-home and Mrs. Oriole blinking at him he gave a little scream of delight, and reached out two dimpled hands for the cuning plaything.

"No, no, no!" cried the young mother. "Birds' nests were not made to be toys for babies. Come, little one, it is time you were fast asleep in your crib."

Soon after, as Mrs. Oriole flew past the window she saw a cradle swinging to and fro just as her nest swung when the wind stirred it; and in the little cradle lay the beautiful baby, fast asleep.

Every day thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Oriole heard the cooing, prattling voice of the baby, and saw his sweet little face at the window, and they sang their merriest songs to him.

Mr. Oriole was a very fine singer, and often as he swung on the farthest reaching apple bough he sang a little song of what an oriole delights in.

Mr. Oriole often traveled far away to the meadows, the pastures, and the woods to hunt for food for his mate, and whenever he returned he had a wonderful little story to tell the baby and his mother. He told them where the dandelions were waiting for baby to come and play among them, where the golden daffodils bloomed, and how thick the modest little violets grew along the brooklet's edge. He knew where the ferns were unfolding, and how soon Jack-in-the-pulpit would be out to preach a sermon to the flowers. Often he sang a very marvelous little song, and of trills and warbles. Indeed, he went into ecstacies as he sang about the maple tops blushing rosy against the sky, and of the yellow crowned willows beside the stream, and of the tassels waving on the birches.

By and by four young orioles crept out of four speckled eggs. Mr. Oriole was very busy in those days, hunting for grubs and worms for the mother bird and her little ones. Baby missed his happy summer songs. Only now and then did the busy father have time to tell baby how merrily the little brook danced along in the wildwood over the stones and pebbles, and of the weary spring flowers that were falling asleep.

But at night, when the sunshine faded in the west, and it was almost time for baby to go to slumber, he and his loving mother would hear a cooing voice outside the vine-wreathed window. It was the voice of the mother bird hushing her noisy brood to sleep:

When the bee hides in the flower,
And the butterflies are creeping
'Mong the leaves, it is the hour
Baby birdie should be sleeping.
Chirrup, chirrup, chee, chee, chee,
Here's a nest for mine and me!

And a little later, as a purple mist crept over the valley, a tender voice within the cottage sang softly:

I have seen the cloudlets rest
On the snow-white mountain's breast,
I have watched the gold bees creep
In the pink rosebuds to sleep,
And I know the stars peep out,
Just to see what you're about.
And they wonder, wonder why
You don't sleep, my Baby bye.

Go to sleep my pretty pet,
Shut your eyes of violet,
While I tuck the coverlet
Round you, dearie,——so.

When autumn was busy at her loom, weaving in and out the beautiful threads of red, gold and brown, the oriole family spread their soft wings and flew to the land of warmth and flowers. They left their little nest for the baby to care for, and it still rocks gently from the swaying branch of the old apple tree.—Kindergarten Review.

"BABY REACHED OUT TWO DIMPLED HANDS FOR THE CUNNING PLAYTHING."

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

For the April study of Mrs. Browning's poem, the first paper is received from Brunette, Tenn. Closely following her came Quien Saba, Fern Glendale, Henrietta and S. E. W. H. Miss Prudence thanks them for their promptness, and hopes that all M. G. R.'s will take part in our May memorial service, being sure to have their papers in as early as possible, that we may not be obliged to omit any.

Speaking of this service, a letter from Em T. Head contains such a good suggestion that I will give it to you to-day so that you may be thinking of it, and, if possible, act upon it this year. As she says, the M. G. R.'s are, or should be, a force sufficient to exert an influence in any direction they may choose. Here is the letter:

As Memorial day approaches, I think of the numbers of balls and parties, both public and private, that mark the observance of the day with each recurring year. It seems as if we, as a nation, do not realize the purpose for which this day was set apart. With 300 days in the year on which we may feast and dance—if dance we must—does it not appear as if this one day might be given a proper significance? Would we commemorate the death of our father or brother by giving or attending a dancing party? This is just what hundreds are doing each year. It may not have been your father or brother who died for his country, but the day is supposed to honor hundreds of fathers and brothers who have done this. We ought to have the same idea in our hearts that Capt. Philipp expressed when he said: "Don't cheer, boys; don't you see they are dying"—the feeling that no vain pleasure of ours should grate upon the hearts of those whose loss is, on this day, brought so vividly to their remembrance.

So large a body of young people as the Blade M. G. R. ought certainly to be able to exert a powerful influence in any matter. Can we not, by precept and example, do something this year, and every year, toward securing a proper observance of the day?

Brunette:—Here are some of the truths that I find from a study of Mrs. Browning's poem. "All success is partial failure," because it is always possible that better results might have been attained had we given more thought and energy to the subject. "All advance is in the past," for every new discovery and invention is soon superseded by new and more wonderful ones. Diligent research and careful study are constantly evolving new principles. We need only to look at the achievements of the present century over those of the last, to prove the truthfulness of this assertion.

"All triumph, something crushed at the chariot wheels." Every new triumph of art, or science, crushes some previous one; something must suffer that greater progress may be made, and this, in turn, is set aside when it has served its purpose. How few of the triumphs of the engineers and architects of the Columbian Exposition remain. So it is with all material successes and triumphs. They are soon gone, crushed under the chariot wheels of advancing time.

Fern Glendale:—"All success proves partial failure." When I read these words I thought of the excitement produced by Charles Sheldon in his attempt to publish a "Christian" newspaper, according to his interpretation of the word. He failed in many respects, yet his principle was right, and his effort cannot but help some one to lead a better life. Although one man may have been successful in business and acquired a fortune, it is generally true that in doing so he has been the means of making others poor.

"All advance" proves we have been promoted to something above that which we have left behind. In all triumphs, in all victories, some one, or something must suffer, must be crushed beneath the chariot wheels of the successful ones, and we never know how much has been sacrificed that a certain end may have been attained.

Henrietta:—I am sorry to say that I do not possess Mrs. Browning's works, and have never read the poem from which our study is taken, but from the extract given us, I learn this: "All success is partial failure." Nothing we can do ever fully satisfies us. We work and strive to gain a certain end, and when success crowns our efforts we find that it does not bring us the satisfaction and peace we anticipated. "All advance is in the past." If we advance quickly in any direction there must necessarily be something left behind, something undone, as it is beyond our power to do all we ought to do, and with our "advance" we feel regret because of our failure to accomplish all we hoped. "All triumph, something crushed at the chariot wheels." Our success and triumphs often mean sorrow and discouragement to some one else, and in the midst of our joy we can but feel that

"The crown of bay leaves,
Fades, while it presses
The brow of the victor
With thorns, not caresses."

Quien Saba, West Va.:—There is a world of thought expressed in our study from Mrs. Browning's Aurora Leigh. It seems to me that it comprehends the pathos and incompleteness of human life. Those who, by years of toiling, finally attain their cherished ideal, turn and tell us it is not enough. Those who advance sorrow for things forever gone by, and they who triumph in the rushing world have gnawing memories of hundreds who have been crushed by them in the bitter strife for wealth or position.

It is a dreary thought and perhaps a too pessimistic one to be generally accepted, but applied to life in general I fear it is but too true.

S. E. W. H.:—I have not read Aurora Leigh, but the quotation given suggests many more thoughts than can be given in a small space. In a hurried competition "all success" by one leaves another unsuccessful; in a race the advance of some leaves all others in the rear; all "triumph" of one leaves others humbled. Individually, the perfected cultivation of one or more talents results in the stagnation of all other faculties.

There is but one success, one advance, one triumph which crushes nothing—which helps all. That is the successful cultivation of a beautiful character which reaches forever out into the infinite: the triumph of the true spiritual man in full control of himself.

Illi Nois:—Never having read the poem I may have failed to catch the exact meaning of the extract, but I give my impressions. When several persons are striving for the same object it must follow that some will be left behind, some fail to reach the goal. We have more pleasure in the work necessary to gain success in anything than we do in the success itself. For all earthly pleasures the joy of anticipation is greater than that of realization, but we will find this reversed if we attempt to attain to spiritual things. While it may be impossible to avoid "crushing some one at the chariot wheels" in our race for honor, wealth or success, we can at least remember to be considerate of the feelings of these victims and make their loss as easy for them as possible, and, as Captain Philipp said, "not cheer when the enemy is dying."

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For May.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general, and statesman, born in New Hampshire. He was United States senator from 1848-49 and Secretary of the Treasury for a short term in 1860-61, being then appointed Major-General. He was minister to France in 1867-69, and was the author of two books of travel: "A Winter in Madeira," and "A Summer in Spain and Florence."

W. P. E.

2—NUMERICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 5 letters. My 1-2-5, 1, to deface; my 4, is a vowel; my 5-6-7-8, means a turn; from 1 to 7 inclusive is a valuable species of stork; entire I am a Moorish saint.

PAULINE.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

There are as many acres in a circular piece of land, as it has rods in its circumference. What is its diameter, circumference, and area?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1—A battle-ground.
2—A grandson of Levi.
3—The fast.
4—A captain under David
5—A river of Damascus.

Primals, the goddess of flowers; finals, the goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

C. M. B.

5—QUERY.

What noted cathedral was built by taxes levied on coal?

ILLI NOIS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears;
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loviest when embalmed in tears."

CHRISTINE.

Answers to Puzzles of April 26.

1—John Gibson.
2—Words forming half-square: jacana, abaca, cane, ace, N. A. A.
3—17.32 miles.
4—History: story, Tory.
5—Lazzaroni, a name said to be derived from that of Lazarus in the parable, now lately designated a certain class of the inhabitants of Naples, who had no fixed habitation, or regular occupation, but found occasional employment as messengers, porters, or boatmen. They were wont to elect a chief every year, who was formally recognized by the political government, and who exercised a wonderful influence over them. Of late they have come more within the pale of civilization and are no longer recognized as a separate class, though the name is still given to the boatmen and fishermen of the city who are really the most industrious and best-principled of the Neapolitan population.
6—Napoleon said:
"Nicknames should never be despised, it is by such means mankind are governed."

Chat.

Illi Nois takes the banner for May. W. P. E., second; Pauline, third, and W. A. Hoyt, fourth.

Forty-one pupils attended the Cadet during the month of April, and while the spring work will probably have its effect on the attendance during May, the School-mistress hopes to be able to make nearly as good a showing for that month.

GEN. ROBERTS IS ADVANCING

The British Are Steadily Working on Toward Boer Capital.

London, May 8.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

Smaldeel, May 7.—The railway from Brandfort to this place has been considerably damaged, and the bridge over the Vet river has been hopelessly damaged. This delays supplies coming up. Every few yards charges of rackarock have been laid under the rails. This might have created loss of life, but was fortunately discovered by a West Australian infantryman.

Winberg has been occupied by the Highland brigade.

In spite of these wrecked railroads the British advance goes on steadily. Lord Roberts' outposts are apparently about 12 miles north of Smaldeel, General Brabant has joined General Rundle at Thaba N'Chu, whence they are moving forward. The country is all quiet in that direction. A reconnaissance made by General Rundle of the Boers' recent positions at Thaba N'Chu resulted in their being pronounced impregnable, and their evacuation is reported to have been due to the receipt of an urgent message from President Steyn. The Boers are said to be moving northward, but their immediate destination is not known.

The whereabouts of the British cavalry under General French is still a mystery, while General Kelly-Kenny's and General Chermside's divisions are also unaccounted for.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, says:

"Lord Roberts' phenomenal advance is not only utterly demoralizing the Boers but is striking terror into the rebel colonists.

"The relief of Mafeking is expected at any moment."

The Cape Town correspondent is slightly optimistic as regards Mafeking, judging from the direct dispatches. The British forces south of Mafeking are still nearly 200 miles from their objective, while the latest advices from Mafeking itself, dated April 29, show little amelioration in the condition there.

London, May 7.—11 a. m.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, in a dispatch dated Smaldeel, May 6, afternoon, as follows:

"We crossed the Vet river this morning and are now encamped at Smaldeel Junction. The enemy is in full retreat toward Zand river and Kroonstadt. The turning movement was made by the mounted infantry, just before dark yesterday. It was a very dashing affair. The Canadians, New South Wales, New Zealand rifles and Queensland mounted infantry vied with each other in the determination to close with the enemy. Captain Anley, of the Essex regiment, commanding the Third infantry battalion, behaved in a very gallant manner.

"The naval guns and the artillery made excellent practice, particularly two five-inch guns used for the first time with this force.

"We captured a Maxim and 5 prisoners. Our casualties are very few—only 15 wounded, 1 killed and 3 missing."

Stand at Zand River.

Smaldeel, Orange Free State, Monday, May 7.—General Hutton's advance camp of the Colonial regiments is to-night settled at Lodgelegen (Welgelegen?) Siding.

According to reports the Boers intend to make a big stand near the Zand river.

The railroad has been repaired to the south of the Vet river and the engineers are busy making a deviation across the bed.

London Is Jubilant.

London, May 7.—The capture of Winburg by the British is confirmed and the main advance to Pretoria continues with the machine-like rapidity and precision which has characterized all Lord Roberts' forward movements. By the occupation of Winburg General Ian Hamilton puts himself nearly parallel with Lord Roberts and only 29 miles eastward, while he has the additional advantage of being connected with his chief by means of the railroad that runs from Smaldeel, or Winburg road station, as it is sometimes called, to Winburg.

The only feature of the carefully devised plan of general advance that is not disclosed by the swift developments is the part that General Buller has elected to take in the operations. At present there are no indications of the movement of the Natal army. Doubtless a few days, or less, will bring out the British line of action before the Biggarsberg.

Lord Roberts is now nine miles north of Vet, and 63 miles north of Bloemfontein. Evidently he is not letting grass grow under his feet, though the Boers seem equally anxious to retreat towards Kroonstadt, and are so doing.

A special dispatch from Smaldeel (Winburg Road Station), dated 9:45 p. m. Sunday, May 6, gives details of the occupation of Winburg by the British. It says: "News has just come here that Gen. Hamilton is giving the Boers no rest, and that they are falling back hurriedly. He entered Winburg to-day, after a brisk fight, in which the Boers fell back so quickly that one of their guns, in addition to a Maxim, was abandoned."

The same dispatch, describing the crossing of the Vet river by the British says:

"The Boer forces, entrenched on the opposite bank, prepared to contest the crossing. Our guns were brought into play, and a terrific shell fire was directed on the Boer lines. At the same time the Queenslanders, under a heavy fire, dashed across the river and, advancing into the open, completely turned the Boer right. It was dusk, but nothing could stop the gallant Australians. They pushed on again, seized a commanding kopje and, by brilliant movements and continuous rifle fire, drove off the enemy in the darkness. The first gleam of dawn this morning found the enemy in full flight and our men after them, and by 9 o'clock this morning we entered this important strategic point."

A dispatch from Boshof, dated Friday, May 4, says Gen. Methuen made a reconnoisance from there the day previously to the neighborhood of Sjartkopjes' Fontein, locating the Boer camps. After an unimportant exchange of fire, the Boers removed their laager. A fairly strong force of Boers was seen moving northwards. Gen. Methuen then returned to Boshof.

BRANDFORT OCCUPIED.

London, May 4.—News of the occupation of Brandfort was issued by the war office at 10 o'clock this morning confirming a dispatch previously sent by the Associated Press. It is generally considered the most important communication received from the front since the capture of General Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

The fact that the position gives the key to one of the main roads leading to the Drakensberg passes, which possibly may be the means of co-operation with General Buller later on, provides an advance base of supplies, etc., and at the same time menaces the Boers now southeast of Bloemfontein, is obviously the reason for the importance attached by all hands to the intelligence.

Lords Robert's report to the war office is as follows, under date of Bloemfontein, May 3:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the Fourteenth brigade of the Seventh division, and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth brigade. Pole-Carews' division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarrey, retired in a northeasterly direction."

The Boer army which was at Brandfort, commanded by General Delarey, is presumably retiring on Winburg, which will possibly be the next immediate objective of the British. Brandfort, 35 miles nearer the Transvaal capital, is now Lord Roberts' headquarters.

What particularly gratifies the British public is the evidence that the army of Lord Roberts in the Orange Free State has recovered its mobility and is again capable of undertaking the general advance, so long retarded. It is hardly expected the Boers will make much of a stand south of Kroonstadt and possibly not there if Lord Roberts succeeds in capturing Winburg, thus interposing between the main federal army and the Boer forces in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu and Hountuck, in which case the latter would be forced to move far to the eastward, in which direction their mobility would probably enable them to reach the Bethlehem and Parrysmith line of safety.

The Central British army is now in line with the extreme left at Boshof, under Lord Methuen, and the extreme right at Elandslaagte, under General Buller, so that movements of these wings in co-operation with the main army may shortly be expected.

DEWEY AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—Entertainment of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey during their visit in St. Louis began today. From 10:30 this morning, when the members of the Merchants Exchange and their families met the admiral and bade him welcome to St. Louis, until late tomorrow afternoon, receptions, dinners and parades will follow in quick succession. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey breakfasted rather late, the long ride from Chicago and the parade at Jacksonville yesterday having tired the admiral considerably. Shortly after 10 o'clock a reception committee from the Merchants Exchange called on the admiral at the Planters hotel and at 10:30 a. m. the admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Lieuts. Caldwell and Crawford were driven to the Merchants Exchange, where the first of a series of receptions was held.

A crowd of several thousand people had gathered in front of the hotel and about the Merchants Exchange. The admiral was given an ovation all the way to the Exchange. The interior of the Exchange had been tastefully decorated. As Admiral Dewey, escorted by President Whitelaw, stepped on the platform, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause, which continued for several minutes.

President Whitelaw, on behalf of the members of the Exchange, welcomed Admiral and Mrs. Dewey to St. Louis. The admiral assured the members of his pleasure at being in St. Louis. An informal reception followed. Then the party was escorted back to the carriages and taken for a drive through the park systems and along the beautiful boulevards and driveways of the West End.

St. Louis, May 5.—The last and most notable of the social features in connection with the two days' celebration occurred last night, when a banquet was given at the Planters' hotel, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, and a magnificent silver punch bowl, the gift of citizens of St. Louis, was presented the admiral. The banquet, which was by invitation only, was one of the most elaborate ever given here, and the decorations were in keeping. The big banquet hall of the Planters' looked like a conservatory in its profusion of palms and potted flowers.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Rt. Rev. Bishop Daniel Tuttle arose, and in a few words of praise of the admiral, presented him, on behalf of the city of St. Louis, with the punch bowl and ladle. Admiral Dewey did not attempt to make a speech in reply, simply thanking the people of St. Louis warmly for their kindness.

The punch bowl presented to Admiral Dewey is a magnificent specimen of the silversmith's art. It is oval in shape, twenty inches long, sixteen and one-half inches wide, twelve inches deep, and is supported by four massive silver feet in a design of dragons' claws. Around the entire circumference of the bowl is worked in alto relivo an allegorical design, representing victory triumphant. Above this is a raised edge of vine leaves and bunches of grapes. The bowl is appropriately engraved in old English and block lettering.

Ceremonies connected with the visit of Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey to St. Louis were practically concluded to-day with a military and civic parade, which included organizations from all parts of the state. This evening the admiral will attend a meeting of the military order of the Loyal Legion, of which he has been a member for over twenty years, but this will be purely an informal affair, given in order to allow some of the admiral's old friends an opportunity to meet him again. To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the admiral and party will leave for Memphis.

DEWEY AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—The festivities in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who, with Lieutenants Caldwell and Crawford, arrived in Memphis last evening, began to-day. The city is crowded with visitors from many Southern states and the decorations of the down town business houses are most elaborate.

At 10 o'clock a committee of escort arrived at the admiral's hotel and the distinguished visitors, with the committee, were driven down Main street to Cotton Compress No. 7. Upon the arrival of the party the press was put in full operation and the admiral watched its workings with much interest.

Later the party was escorted to the Higbee School for Young Ladies, where a reception was given the visitors. The party then returned to the hotel, and the admiral and Mrs. Dewey were given an opportunity to rest for a time before the beginning of the big floral parade which is scheduled to start promptly at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

To-night a full dress ball will be given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the Grand opera house.

HE MET "CAPT." DEWEY.

Fork, Tenn., yesterday, where Admiral Dewey's train stopped for water, the admiral was standing alone in the rear of his car, when suddenly an old gentleman, evidently a farmer, rode up and asked:

"Is Capt. Dewey on this train?"

The admiral smiled and replied:

"Yes; I am Capt. Dewey. What do you want?"

"Are you the fighting man I've heard so much about?" asked the stranger.

"Well, yes, I reckon so." replied the admiral.

"Well, I knew the train would stop here for water," said the farmer, "and my little girls gathered these flowers in the woods for you. We ain't city people, but I thought you'd like them, so I rode over and fetched them to you."

The admiral grasped the man's hand warmly and said:

"Go tell your little girls that I say may God bless them, and thank them for the flowers."

BOUTELLE'S ILLNESS.

New York, May 2.—Word has been received by personal friends of Chas. A. Boutelle, representative from the Fourth Maine district, that he is failing so rapidly in health that unless there is a quick change for the better it will be cruel to permit him to be a candidate for re-election next fall. His physicians assert that he is in grave danger of death.

Mr. Boutelle has been ill for many months, and experts on neurology have told his family he can never again be himself. Despite his condition he was re-nominated by acclamation. The belief is now strong here that his name will be withdrawn.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AGUINALDO AGAIN.

Manila, May 7.—Telegrams received here from General Young report that Aguinaldo has rejoined the rebel general Tino in the north, and that they have reassembled a considerable force in the mountains. General Young desires to strike them before the rains, and asks for reinforcements. The tenor of the dispatches indicates that General Young is confident that Aguinaldo is with Tino, and it is presumed they are planning to resume fighting during the rains.

Company F, of the Forty-seventh regiment, met and routed a band of the enemy between Legaspi and Riago, province of Albany, April 13. Two Americans were killed and five were wounded, including two officers. The Filipinos lost heavily.

The conditions around Legaspi and Sorsogon are reported to be continued disturbed.

GEN. GARCIA CAPTURED.

Manila, May 7.—Gen. Pantelon Garcia, the highest insurgent officer except Aguinaldo, was captured yesterday by Lieut. E. V. Smith, of Gen. Funston's staff, in the town of Jaen, three miles northeast of San Isidro, in the province of New Ejija.

Garcia personally directed the guerilla operations, and Gen. Funston had spent weeks in trying to corner him, several companies beating the whole country at night. Often the Americans caught messengers bearing Garcia's orders. The people protected him and burned signal lights wherever the American soldiers appeared.

He seldom slept twice in the same town. Recently, Gen. Funston surprised him and his staff while dining at Aravat, at dusk. The Filipinos leaped through the windows and escaped, leaving their papers and everything except the clothing they wore. The strain of being hunted finally exhausted their endurance.

Gen. Funston is in Manila, where he came to bid farewell to Gen. Otis. He will return and endeavor to persuade Garcia to secure the surrender of his forces, which number several thousand. Most of Garcia's men live in the mountains, and few bands would number more than a hundred.

OTIS COMING HOME.

Washington, May 4.—In accordance with Gen. Otis' request to be allowed to return to the United States, the war department issued orders to-day, relieving him, to take effect to-morrow morning, May 5, the date fixed by Gen. Otis for his sailing.

The orders designate Maj. Gen. MacArthur to succeed Gen. Otis, in command of the division of the Philippines. Brevet Maj. Gen. Wheaton is designated to succeed Gen. MacArthur as commander of the department of Southern Luzon.

Manila, May 5.—The United States transport Meade sailed for the United States at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with Maj. Gen. Otis and two aides-de-camp on board.

The warships in port fired a major general's salute as the steamer raised her anchor.

The governor's launch left the palace at 4 o'clock, carrying Gen. Otis' and Gen. MacArthur's staffs to the Meade. The Twentieth and Fourteenth infantry, drawn up ashore in front of the city wall, presented arms and the bands played "Auld Lang Syne," while a shore battery saluted.

During the morning the supreme court judges and many officers called at the palace to bid farewell to Gen. Otis, who kept at work with his accustomed energy until the moment of leaving. Since the beginning of the insurrection, Gen. Otis has kept at his desk from early morning until midnight. He has never been seen on the Luneta, like the other officers, and only two or three times has he been seen in society, and these occasions were semi-official receptions. The general leaves the army admirably organized, provisioned and clothed.

OTIS'S ORDERS.

Washington, May 5.—The order issued by the war department yesterday, relieving Gen. Otis of the command of the division of the Philippines and assigning Gen. MacArthur, concludes as follows:

"On completion of the transfer of command, Gen. Otis, accompanied by his authorized aides, will repair to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the adjutant general of the United States army for the further orders of the secretary of war.

"Maj. Gen. Otis is relieved from command only in compliance with his own expressed wish. The President directs that this order record his high appreciation of that officer's distinguished and successful services in the Philippine islands, in both civil and military administration. They entitle him to gratitude and honor from his country.

Signed.) "ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

Gen. MacArthur, in addition to his duties as division commander, will exercise the athority of military governor of the Philippine islands.

The insurgent archives discovered by Gen. Funston, include papers implicating prominent foreign firms at Manila in unlawful dealings. It is reported that evidence has been obtained that some of them furnished munitions of war to the rebels and it is also said that the American authorities are in possession from this source of a detailed plan for attacking the American forces, written by Aguinaldo, in the Tagalog language, January 9, 1899, and translated into Spanish by Buencamino. No correspondence from the so-called anti-imperialist party of the United States was found.

OTIS' LAST REPORT.

Washington, May 5.—The war department received the following report from General Otis:

Manila, May 4.—April captures from enemy: 30 pieces artillery, 1,209 rifles, considerable ammunition and large stores and property. During the early portion of the month the enemy was active in extreme northern and southern Luzon and some Visayan islands. Our reported losses for the month, 13 enlisted men killed; three officers and 24 enlisted men wounded; rumored recent loss in Samar of 16 killed and number wounded not reported. This is due to small detachments scouting in mountains in the interior of the island. The enemy's losses, officially reported, were 1,721 killed, wounded and captured. Leading Filipinos express confidence in the early pacification of the islands. They say the war has terminated. Leading insurgents are surrendering. OTIS.

Foreign Firms Implicated.

Washington, May 5.—War department advices from General Otis confirm the Associated Press dispatch of the discovery in the insurgent archives of papers implicating foreign firms at Manila in unlawful dealings. Beyond admitting this the officials decline to make any statement, except that Gen. Otis' dispatches did not contain the names of the firms alleged to have furnished munitions of war to the rebels. Such action in the matter as is necessary will be left to General MacArthur, who succeeds General Otis in command.

FIGHTING IN PANAY.

Manila, May 3.—A dispatch received here to-day from Iloilo reports that a desperate fight took place at Leambanan, in the center of the island of Panay. It appears that a reconnoitering party of the 26th infantry was surrounded, and that four of the Americans were killed and that sixteen others severely wounded were left on the field. The remainder of the soldiers had a narrow escape.

The dispatch adds that reinforcements were sent from Iloilo as soon as news of the affair was received, whereupon the Filipinos retreated to their mountain stronghold.

FIERCE FIGHT ON SAMAR.

Manila, May 2.—The American garrison at Calubig, island of Samar, consisting of 30 men belonging to the Forty-third regiment, has been attacked by rebels. Twenty of the Americans were killed. The remainder were rescued.

The Americans were quartered in the Catubig church, which the enemy, numbering several hundred men, surrounded and fiercely attacked. The Americans fought for two days and then the rebels managed to ignite the roof of the church and it burned away and finally fell upon those inside the edifice. The walls remained intact, however, and were used as a shelter by the besieged Americans for three days longer, the enemy attacking the building on all sides at once.

The Americans continued firing from the windows and doors of the church and did great execution among the Filipinos. It is estimated that over 200 of the latter were killed, many dead bodies being removed from the scene of the fighting.

After five days' resistance by the Americans a lieutenant and eight men arrived from Laoan and engaged the besiegers, who thereupon retired.

The fortunate arrival of these reinforcements prevented the annihilation of the American force entrenched in the church, who had repeatedly declined to surrender when ordered to do so by the Filipinos.

The ten survivors were without food, had little ammunition and were physically exhausted when relieved.

This fight has encouraged the Filipinos, who are now acting in an aggressive manner and threatening that section of the coast, particularly the town of Catarma, whence the garrison will probably not be put up. In regard to B. F. Shively, he withdrawn to Laoan.

Manila, May 8.—A force of rebels, May 2, attacked twenty men of Company I of the 44th regiment, stationed at Barotac, Iloilo province, on the island of Panay. Three of the Americans were killed and seven were wounded.

The enemy, estimated to number 400 men, surrounded Barotac and attacked the place on all sides. After two men had been killed and four wounded the American commander sent four men to try and get through to communicate with the remainder of the company at Dumangas. Of the four men, one was killed and three were wounded. The latter managed to return to Barotac. A friendly native finally brought news of the fight to a company of the Twenty-Sixth, who succored the garrison of Barotac on May 3. The enemy's loss was heavy.

A court martial, composed of General Hall, presiding; General Grant and several colonels, convened to-day at Manila to try Colonel Pettit on the charge of delivering the Filipino prisoner to the local authorities at Gamboangan with the result that the prisoner was immediately "boloed."

Pedro Paterno, the former president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, who was recently captured in the mountains of Trinidad, has arrived here and has been placed incommunicado in the political jail. He is suffering greatly from sickness.

IN MARINDUQUE.

Manila, May 5.—Colonel Hardin's expedition recently landed two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry on the island of Marinduque. The troops have already taken four towns without opposition, the few armed insurgents encountered taking to the mountains. Leaving one company to garrison the island the expedition proceeded to Mashete.

The cable to the southern islands is broken, and details of the recent fighting are not obtainable at present.

THE ORTIZ CASE.

St. Paul, Minn., May 4.—United States District Judge Lochren yesterday, in this city, decided that the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain made Porto Rico American territory and subject to the constitution of the United States without any further act of Congress.

The decision was given in the case of Raphael Ortiz, a Porto Rican, who is seeking release from the state prison at Stillwater, on the ground that his trial for murder by a military court was unlawful, because, as an American citizen, he was entitled to a trial by jury. His application for a writ of habeas corpus is denied, however, on the ground that the island was in a state of war before the ratification of the treaty when the murder was committed and that therefore the military court had jurisdiction.

Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy argued against the application. He maintained that in any event the constitution of the United States did not extend to the island until the exchange of ratifications on the treaty of peace by the two governments and that while there was no fighting between the date of signing of the treaty and its ratification, still the island was in a state of war and therefore military trial for crime was legal.

In an oral order from the bench at the conclusion of the argument, Judge Lochren sustained this view of the case. He considered the question raised very important and he would be glad of an opportunity to prepare a written opinion, but as he was pressed for time he would make an oral decision and defer the more careful preparation of one in writing until some future time.

After reviewing the facts in the case the court said that according to the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States a military commission was without jurisdiction to try a civilian in United States territory in time of peace.

He considered Porto Rico territory of the United States, and subject to the constitution the minute it came under the control of this government. Unless the constitution extended to Porto Rico in advance of action by Congress, Congress would have no power to legislate for the island at all, because it has no authority to legislate for any except territory to which the constitution has extended.

Judge Willis took an exception to the ruling that the island was in a state of war between the signing and the ratifying of the treaty, and also to the ruling that the constitution did not extend to the inhabitants during that period.

EX-SEC. ENDICOTT DEAD.

Boston, May 7.—William Crowinshield Endicott, secretary of war under President Cleveland's first administration, died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon, of pneumonia, aged 73 years. Although Mr. Endicott's system had been somewhat enfeebled by an attack of grip, from which he suffered last winter, he had been in apparently good bodily health up to last Wednesday, when he took his customary drive. Shortly after he was taken ill and pneumonia developed, the disease reaching its most acute form Saturday evening, at which time it was feared by the attending physician that the patient could not live through the night. He rallied slightly, however, but during Sunday his respiration gradually grew weaker, and about 5 o'clock he passed peacefully away. The funeral will be private and burial will be the same.

Mr. Endicott's daughter, the wife of Joseph Chamberlain, English secretary of state for the colonies, was notified by cable. Mrs. Endicott was Ellen Peabody, daughter of George Peabody, the philanthropist.

Roosevelt to Speak.

New York, May 7.—Governor Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be a guest of honor at the National convention of Republican clubs, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., July 17, 18 and 19. He will probably make a speech there.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Peoria, Ill., May 8.—The Republican state convention was slow in assembling this morning and it was not until 11:05 that Chairman Rannells, of the Republican state central committee, called the convention to order. After prayer by the Rev. John Favelle, of the First Congregational church, of Peoria, Chairman Rannells announced that in accordance with the long established custom the Republican state central committee had directed him to name the Hon. J. G. Brown, of Vandalia, as temporary chairman, and he called for other nominations. Brown was understood to be the choice of the faction headed by Governor Tanner and favoring the nomination of Judge Hanecy, of Chicago, for governor.

S. H. Bethea, on behalf of the Senator Cullom faction, nominated Charles G. Dawes. He demanded a roll call by counties, and Chairman Rannells directed the secretary to call the roll.

The result of the vote on temporary chairman was a victory for the Anti-Tanner faction, Dawes getting 793 votes and Brown 520.

Prolonged cheers greeted the result. Chairman Dawes was introduced, and addressed the convention. He discussed trusts, declaring the question a political one. The only difference between parties on this subject he said, would be as to the motive of the remedy. Laws should be passed to protect the public against extortion and unjust discrimination.

MIDDLE OF THE ROADERS.

Cincinnati, O., May 8.—Delegates to the national convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, which will open in this city Wednesday afternoon, began to-day to wear a business air.

Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, are both on the ground, making their headquarters at the Dennison hotel. The Texas delegation of over fifty men arrived to-day and this gives rise to predictions on the part of J. A. Parker, secretary of the national committee, that no less than 600 delegates will be in their seats when Chairman Deaver calls for order at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon.

Little was heard to-day regarding the plan on the part of some of the Minnesota delegation to promote Mr. Donnelly for the presidential nominee. That such a plan had been made was not denied by anyone, but the general feeling seems to be that the initiative and referendum ticket of Barker and Donnelly, selected two years ago in this city, should be ratified now. Absolutely nothing was heard of the plan to fuse with the Social Democrats and endorse E. V. Debs.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

Port Huron, Mich., May 2.—The first state political convention of the year in Michigan was held here yesterday, when the Democratic representatives from 77 counties elected delegates to the national convention and adopted concise resolutions embodying their views on the political issues of the times. Three of the four delegates at large were elected unanimously, but the three-cornered fight which ensued over the election of the fourth developed enough acrimony to quite offset for the time being the harmony which had prevailed up to that point. Following are the delegates at large:

Daniel J. Campau, of Detroit; Thomas E. Barkworth, of Jackson; Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw; Rush Culver, of Marquette.

Looking toward the future, but not unmindful of the lessons and teachings of the fathers of the republic, from Washington and Jefferson to Jackson and Lincoln, we demand that the government founded and preserved by them shall not depart from those principles of humanity, justice and equality upon which they built the constitution. We sincerely deplore and condemn the action of the Republican majority in both of the two houses of congress, and of President McKinley, in refusing to be bound by the constitution in the government of Porto Rico and of the other islands recently acquired from Spain; and in putting the United States in the attitude of having the most despotic and tyranical colonial policy of any modern nation.

We denounce the whole Republican scheme of imperial presidential dependencies, not only as unconstitutional, but as extremely impolitic and unwise, and unworthy of liberty-loving Americans.

We believe this policy has been dictated to, and forced upon the administration of President McKinley by the money cenary combinations known as trusts, and trust is supreme in political, as in industrial activities. In both it s an unmixed public evil. The economic advantages of industrial combinations are entirely lost to the people, and swelled the profits of arrogant and conscienceless magnates, who feed on the reprehensible indifference of their victims. We request our delegates to the national convention to urge upon that body the selection of the most practical and effective of the many plans for curtailing the powers of the trusts, and to pledge the party to specific legislation upon the lines adopted.

We still endorse the movement for the historic union of gold and silver as primary money metals, and in general those principles of governmental reform enunciated so clearly in the last national platform of the party.

We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback currency and to the national banks having a monopoly of the paper money of the country.

We are unalterably opposed to militarism, and conditions requiring a large standing army.

We instruct the delegates from this state to cast the vote of the state for Hon. William Jennings Bryan for President.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Lincoln, Neb., May 3.—The Republican state convention yesterday nominated a full state ticket, delegates and alternates to the national convention and Presidential electors. Charles Dietrick was nominated for governor. Delegates at large to the national convention are: Edward Rosewater, Senator John M. Thurston, John H. McClay, John A. Ehrhardt. Alternates at large, Norris Brown, Mr. Snodgrass, H. C. Baird, Chas. Kelley.

Presidential electors, John F. Nesbitt, R. B. Windom, Edward Royce, L. W. Haig, S. P. Davidson, Jacob L. Jacobson, John L. Kennedy, John L. Lander.

The contest over delegates at large, centering in the fight made on United States Senator Thurston, caused intense excitement while the roll was being called. But when the result of the balloting showed that both the senator and Editor Rosewater, who headed the anti-Thurston movement, had been elected, the convention gave itself up to the wildest of cheering.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Des Moines, Ia., May 4.—Iowa Democrats in convention here yesterday nominated for delegates-at-large to the Kansas City convention Cato Sells, of Winterton; Charles A. Walsh, of Ottumwa; John S. Murphy, of Dubuque, and George Baker, of Davenport.

Alternates—Edward E. Evans, of Des Moines; Avan Wagenen, of Sioux City; L. T. Genung, of Mills county, and Daniel P. Stubbs, of Fairfield.

The prevailing sentiment was overwhelmingly for Bryan, and the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for him at Kansas City. In the framing of the platform the more conservative element prevailed. The Chicago platform is endorsed and the gold standard denounced, but the ratio of 16 to 1 does not appear in the resolutions.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY.

Rock Island, Ill., May 3.—The United Christian party national convention closed last night with the nomination of Rev. S. C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., for President, and John G. Woolley, of Chicago, for Vice President.

The entire session yesterday was devoted to the preparation of a platform, which, as finally adopted, declares that the time has arrived when the eternal principles of justice, mercy and love, as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, should be embodied in the constitution of the nation and applied in concrete form to every function of government; deprecates immoral laws, such as require desecrating of the Christian Sabbath; authorize unscriptural marriage and divorce; licensing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; holding the execution of such laws to be neither loyalty to country nor honoring to God. The platform declares for the adoption of a system of legislation known as the initiative and referendum, together with a proportionate representation and imperative mandate; declares for political, social and economic equality of the sexes; condemns mob violence and outrages; declares against war and demands arbitration of national and international disputes; declares for immediate abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; demands the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors; demands daily reading of the Bible in public schools and institutions of learning controlled by the state; declares for government ownership of public utilities, and for the election of President, Vice President and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

CLARK'S LOSING FIGHT.

Butte, Mont., May 2.—Senator W. A. Clark made his first fight in his campaign for vindication at the meeting of the state Democratic committee here yesterday and was defeated. The fight was on the question of apportionment of delegates to the state convention to select delegates to the national convention. His son, Charles W. Clark, led the opposition to an increase in the representation of Silver Bow, Clark's home county, and other anti-Clark counties, and to increase it in the "cow counties."

Silver Bow, however, by a vote of 14 to 10 in the committee, was increased from 59 to 122 delegates, and other counties in proportion.

WAGES RAISED.

New York, May 4.—The World today prints the following:

Twenty-five thousand men, employed by the Standard Oil company all over the country, have had their wages raised 10 per cent. For several days the officers of the various companies forming the Standard Oil company have been in consultation in the main offices at this city.

Neither John D. Rockefeller nor William Rockefeller was at home when a World reporter called upon them. Third Vice-President J. H. Alexander, who has charge of the New Jersey works, said:

"Benefits of this increase are scattered over the country wherever a plant of the Standard Oil company is situated. In New Jersey 2,600 men will come under the 10 per cent. increase, with the exception of the mechanics, who will now work nine hours instead of ten. That was their own choice.

"We have never had a general strike," said Mr. Alexander. "There may have been trouble in spots with a few men, generally owing to a lack of tact on the part of a foreman. But the Standard Oil company has paid its men well. We have not a man in any of our yards, no matter how humble his occupation, who receives less than $1.50 a day.

"The 10 per cent. increase affects laborers, firemen, lightermen, watchmen, still men, packers, tin box makers, coopers and pipe men. All the laborers and oil men generally get the money increase. The raise goes into effect immediately."

"Are clerks affected by the increase?" Mr. Alexander was asked.

"No; they are on salary and do not come under the head of the departments in which the raise is made."

By the increase of wages and reduction of hours the Standard Oil company benefits employes in the 12 states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Massachusetts and Maine.

NEW FAST LINERS.

New York, May 5.—Agents of the North German Lloyd Line say that within two years it will have a vessel which will cross the ocean in four days. They do not yet know what her name will be or what power will be required to drive her 25-foot twin-screw propellers, but the new space-annihilator, they say, has already been ordered from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, which guarantees that within two years she will be ready to run between Bremen, Southampton and New York at a speed of twenty-four knots an hour. She is to be 752 feet long, and she will have, it is said, at least 40,000 horse power.

The Vulcan Company is now building for the Hamburg-American Line the steamship Deutschland, which the builders guarantee will make twenty-three knots an hour on her voyage from Southampton to Sandy Hook. But the new unnamed steamship to be built by the same company for the North German Lloyd Line is to run at not less than twenty-four knots an hour over the same route. The Deutschland will beat the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has a record of 5 days 17 hours and 27 minutes from Southampton to Sandy Hook. The best voyage on the route between Queenstown and Sandy Hook by the Cunard Line is 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes, but the new North German Lloyd steamship, if she reach expectations, will make that same distance in 4 days, 20 hours and a fraction.

MUST PAY DUTY.

New York, May 4.—Two Chinese vases, worth $40,000, were seized by the customs officers yesterday on the French line pier for alleged evasion of the customs law. The vases were the property of M. De Malherbe, a Parisian dealer. The vases are superb specimens of the work of an ancient dynasty. The authorities learned in some manner of the importation of the vases into the city from China, via Vancouver and Quebec, and located them at a storage warehouse. M. De Malherbe exhibited them at that place to several collectors, it is said, and asked $40,000 for the pair. The vases were removed a few days ago. An inspector learned that M. De Malherbe had secured passage on the La Bretagne, which sailed yesterday, intending to go with his vases to France. They were seized just before the ship sailed. M. De Malherbe admitted importing the vases from China. He expressed himself as greatly shocked and surprised at what he deemed his great misfortune in not better knowing the laws.

BIG DAM BROKEN.

Denver, Colo., May 3.—The Denver Water Company's new dam in Platte canon, about 25 miles from here, broke this morning, releasing a billion gallons of water stored in the reservoir. The flood will reach Denver about noon today. It is not expected to do any damage here, but may cause trouble for ranchmen and the railroads in the eastern part of the state, where the river is already out of its banks in some places.

THREE MILLS RESUME.

Chicago, May 7.—A special from Joliet, Ill., says: Three of the four mills of the American Steel and Wire Co., started to-day with nearly a full force. 1,200 men going to work. For the present only a day turn will be run, but it is expected the night men will be put on in a short time.

FOREIGN.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, May 7.—Yesterday, being the third and last day of festivities in connection with the celebration of the coming of age of the crown prince, fittingly capped the climax.

The weather was unusually fine and sunny for early spring.

At 7 a. m. the two emperors, attended by a gorgeous retinue, were present at a special imperial mass celebrated by Cardinal Kipp in St. Edwig's church. From the church both drove to the

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Sieges Allee for the unveiling of the statue of Emperor Sigismond, who preceded in the fifteenth century the Hollenzollerns as ruler of Brandenburg.

Then the emperors drove back to the castle, where at 10:30 a. m. Emperor William and the crown prince received the congratulations of the special mission, including that of the United States Ambassador White made a short speech, using English throughout, which both the emperor and the crown prince understand perfectly, first addressing the emperor and presenting congratulations from President McKinley in pursuance of the telegram received Thursday.

The emperor rejoined in a pleasant speech, saying he was very much gratified and that the sentiments expressed by President McKinley were cordially reciprocated by both himself and his son.

Mr. White then turned to the crown prince and made another brief speech to the same effect.

Soon after occurred the symbolical service in the castle chapel whereby the majority of the crown prince was declared.

The chief court chaplain delivered a discourse from the text, "Be strong, show thyself a man." Then followed the taking of the oath by the crown prince. In front of the pulpit stood a tall soldier with a drawn sword. Across the altar was laid the flag of the Life company of the First guard regiment. The crown prince raised two fingers of his naked right hand and placed his left upon the flag. Then both the prince and the emperor, who stood close together, hung first placed their helmets upon their heads. Lieutenant General Von Plessen pronounced the oath, which the crown prince repeated sentence by sentence in a resonant voice.

The President's Note.

Washington, May 7.—The following is the text of Secreary Hay's cablegram to Ambassador White, at Berlin, conveying President McKinley's congratulation to Emperor William on the crown prince's eighteenth birthday.

"Please convey to his majesty, the emperor, the most cordial congratulations of the President upon the arrival of his imperial and royal highness, the crown prince, Frederick William, at the age of majority upon the 6th of May. The President desires also to express his best wishes for the continued good health of his majesty, the emperor, and of all the members of the imperial family, and for the peace and prosperity of the German empire."

SHOT BY CHINESE.

London, May 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says:

Reports have reached here of serious friction between the Russians and the Chinese in Manchuria on the railway construction route. In one case a detachment of 35 Chinese soldiers shot the Russian captain of ten Cossacks who were doing police duty. The Cossacks attacked and pursued the Chinese, cutting them down.

The Russian government sent a complaint to Pekin, demanding the punishment of the highest Chinese officials of the district. China complied. There have been several murders and mutilations of Russian engineers by Chinese brigands.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

London, May 7.—The colonial office has received the following dispatch from Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, governor and commander-in-chief of the gold coast colony, dated Kumassi, April 27:

"The situation, I regret to inform you, has changed for the worse. On April 23, a force was sent to clear the rebel forces to the eastward. Four members of the constabulary were killed and a large number of the rebels were killed or wounded.

"On April 25, the Ashantis surrounded the town in great force, probably

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WASHINGTON.

THE CANAL BILL.

Washington, May 3.—The house yesterday at the conclusion of the most stormy dabate of the present session of congress passed the Nicaragua canal bill by the overwhelming vote of 225 to 35. All attempts to retain in the bill the language of the original bill for the fortification of the canal and to still further strengthen the language on that line, were balked and the victory of Mr. Hepburn and the commisison was complete. A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report back another bill leaving the selection of the route to the President was buried under an adverse majority of 52 to 171.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, and Mr. Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the river and harbors committee, made a game fight to stall off action at this session, but their appeals were in vain and the members rode rough shod over all their arguments and protests. Much excitement reigned throughout the day and several times bitter words were used. The excitement reached its climax in a highly dramatic scene between Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Cannon, when the former used the word "lie" and "liar," as he denounced the distinguished chairman of the appropriation committee for attempting to "dishonor him." The house was in riotous confusion during the quarrel. Members crowded the aisles and the situation at one time was so threatening that Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, (Dem.) sought to pour oil on the waters by raising a point of order. But this was not upheld and the irate members carried their war to the very hilt. There was a show of peace at the close of the incident, but the feeling between the two men ran so high that the mutual retractions with which such incidents generally end were but the cloaks for the keenest and most cutting sarcasm.

The bill as it passed the house is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as may be desirable and necessary, on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the passage of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown on the Caribbean sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Breto, on the Pacific ocean, and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Section 2. That when the President has secured full control over territory in section 1 referred to, he shall direct the secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Breto, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth so that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Breto and the secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and such provisions for defense, as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

"Section 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the conection of the same shall employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

"Section 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

"Section 5. That in any negotiations with Costa Rica or Nicaragua the President may have, the President is authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

"Section 6. That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated toward the project herein contemplated, and the secretary of War is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, completion and defense of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000."

THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, May 4.—Mr. Wolcott, of the postoffice and post roads committee, to-day reported the postoffice appropriation bill. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on the 16th inst.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States—better known as the army reorganization bill—was called up by Mr. Proctor, in charge of the measure. The bill proposes to change the method of staff appointments by detailing officers from the line for departments of the adjutant general, inspector general, quartermaster general and commissary general. It also increases the rank of Gen. Miles to lieutenant general, Gen. Corbin to major general. The regimental formations of the artillery is discontinued, and 126 batteries of coast artillery and eighteen batteries of field artillery are provided for.

PORTO RICAN POSTMASTERS.

Washington, May 4.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has signed the commissions of 74 postmasters to fill positions in Porto Rico. This action continues in office under the new civil government of the island the incumbents who have been serving under military authority. About 65 of these postmasters are residents of the island. They will hold office on the same terms as do fourth-class postmasters in this country. The commissions are dated May 1.

Inspector Sinclair, with two assistants, will go to the island to instruct the postmasters as to postal rules and regulations of the United States. These postmasters were originally appointed by the director of Posts for Porto Rico. There are four presidential offices to be filled in Porto Rico, but it is understood that no selection will be made until the postal inspectors have had an opportunity to go over the ground.

A FAT TREASURY.

Washington, May 4.—The Porto Rican treasury starts out with a comfortable balance to the credit of the new civil government. Acting Secretary Meikeljohn yesterday received a cablegram from Governor Allen and Gen. Davis, stating that Mr. J. H. Hollander, the newly-appointed treasurer of Puerto Rico, had qualified and given a bond in the sum of $100,000. Gen. Davis asked permission to turn over to the new official the cash, amounting to $285,000, in the hands of the military governor, and Mr. Meikeljohn promptly authorized the transfer.

LAW WORKS WELL.

Washington, May 5.—Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, has made a statement, official in character, and based on information carefully prepared by the treasury department, on the workings of the recently enacted financial law. The statement says in part:

"The refunding provisions of the law are working out an achievement in finance without a parallel in the history of the world. The statement I submit is official and shows the amount of bonds of each kind exchanged since the law went into operation, March 14, to the first day of May, 1900, together with the saving in interest, the premium paid, and the net saving."

The statement shows the following totals:

Amount refunded, $260,020,250; saving in interest, $32,699,255; premium paid, $26,034,771; net savings, $6,664,454.

"The 'net saving' shown by this statement represents the difference between the amount of interest the government will pay upon the bonds refunded to the date of their respective maturities, and the amount of interest the government would have been obliged to pay had not the bonds above described been thus refunded.

"It will be observed that the total amount of bonds exchanged is $260,020,750. The treasurer has already made full settlement for bonds amounting to $259,051,950, and of the premiums paid and to be paid, $26,034,771, the treasurer has already paid $25,923,732, leaving unpaid only about $110,000. Of the $260,027,050 bonds exchanged, $48,508,000 are from institutions or private persons other than national banks.

"The operation of legal tender redemption under the provisions of the law exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of public confidence in our government paper and is a happy omen for the success of that branch of our monetary system in the future. The secretary of the treasury informs me that the amount of United States notes redeemed in gold out of the reserve fund since the new law went into operation is $5,133,149."

The most interesting feature of Mr. Brosius' statement is a table prepared by the treasury showing the extent to which new national banks have been organized under the new law. The total number of applications approved is 244, with a capital of $8,380,000. The total applications on file for authority to organize national banks is 508, the total applications for the conversion of old banks into national banks is 382, making a total of all kinds of new bank organizations of 890.

Mr. Brosius also adds, from unofficial but reliable sources, a detailed estimate of $124,788,858, as the amount of currency the national banks may issue in the near future, as gathered from their expressed intention.

GOV. LEARY'S REPORT.

Washington, May 4.—Governor Leary has sent to the Navy department another of his characteristic official reports about affairs in Guam, including the census taken under his direction and the financial statement of the first six months of his administration which shows a gratifying and growing surplus of Mexican dollars in the island treasury.

American money has not yet entered into circulation in Guam, and the figures in the balance sheet represent the silver currency left there by the Spaniards. The amount in the local treasury on July 1, 1899, was $2,171. The receipts from July 1 to January 1 last were $9,415, and the expenditures for the same period were $6,767, leaving in the treasury on January 1, 1900, $4,819. The receipts will not be so large for the remainder of the fiscal year, as the tax on marriage licenses will not be so productive, but the expenses will be proportionately reduced, as many of the improvements have been completed.

The governor reports that the evaporating plant is in excellent condition, but he is still without an ice machine, with the hot weather almost at hand. A telephone system had been installed, and was in successful operation between Agana, the capital, and Piti, the port. The officers of the Yosemite were still engaged on the topographical survey of the island which would have been finished in a few months. In fact, all was well at Guam, and life there would be perfect with a refrigerating plant and a good library.

Governor Leary explains to the department that his request for a library did not contemplate a circulating affair for fiction. He needed an encyclopedia, a set of revised statutes, some law books and other reference works indispensable to his office. Some books of this sort were in the library of the Yosemite, but that ship was seven miles from the capital over a shadeless road.

The tabulated enumeration of the population of Guam has been forwarded by the secretary of the navy to the director of the census, to be included in the total of the United States. It shows that Guam had a population of 8,661 persons on January 1, 1900. Of these 5,249 lived in the capital city of Agana. In the district of Agana are five villages, which, with their populations, are: Aniga, 146; Asan, 255; Tehungan, 200; Sunahana, 144, and Carolinas, 90. The five towns on the island outside of the district of Agana, with their totals, are: Agat, 744; Sumay, 566; Umatta, 236; Morizo, 491; Imarahan, 518. Of the total population of the island, 3,128 are males over 7 years old, 3,680 are females over 7 years, and 1,853 are children under 7 years. Governor Leary says nothing about the state of health on the island, but from his requisitions for medicines and surgical supplies the natives are evidently patronizing the naval medical officers with an astonishing variety of complaints.

TIME EXTENDED.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, to-day signed a treaty extending for seven months from August 5 next the period of time allowed for the exchange of ratifications of the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty. This extension was arranged for in view of the conviction that no legislation upon the treaty can be secured during the present session of congress. The extension will prolong the period allowed for the exchange of ratifications until the expiration of President McKinley's term of office.

MERRITT AND BROOKE.

Washington, May 3.—The war department has issued orders granting Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the east, leave of absence from the 10th inst. with permission to leave the United States.

Major General Brooke was ordered to succeed him. On June 16 General Merritt will retire on account of age, and General E. S. Otis, now commanding in the Philippines, will be promoted to major general, but will not be assigned to any duty until the President confers with him.

Ordered to Manila.

Washington, May 3.—Major Stephen W. Grosbeck, judge advocate, has been relieved from duty in the department of California, and ordered to Manilla for assignment to duty, relieving Major John A. Hull, judge advocate United States Volunteers, who is transferred to duty in the department of California.

FILIPINO SCHOOLS.

Boston, May 8.—Frederick W. Atkins, principal of the Springfield High school, who has been elected by the Philippine commission superintendent of instruction in the Philippines, has formed some plans for his work in the new field, but they are largely tentative. He proposes to study his problems on the ground before he develops any final scheme, and he will take no teachers with him from this country. It is his idea that education in the Islands should be on industrial lines, and that native teachers should be employed so far as practicable. It appears that there are now 5,000 children in Manila's schools, which are conducted after a modified American plan under the superintendency of George P. Anderson, a Yale graduate. There are 85 native teachers, mostly men, 40 Spanish and 22 American, half of the last being women, some of them daughters of army officers.

The widow of Rizai, the famous Filipino patriot, is one of the teachers. The school year begins on June 1 and ends on March 1, and there are 17 holidays adopted by the American government. The sessions are from 7:30 to 10:30 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m., and there are no sessions on Thursday, that being a weekly holiday instead of Saturday as with us. The children are bright and quick to learn, and their parents are ambitious to have them learn. Many parents go into the schools themselves to study English, which is taught for one hour daily in all the schools. The course of study is reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history. The great needs of the school are reported to be buildings with modern furniture and conveniences and text books. There are no blackboards even, and several children have to use one text book.

RIGHTS OF LAYMEN.

Chicago, May 8.—At the Methodist general conference to-day, the report of the special commission confirming the recent action of the general conference in granting equal lay and ministerial representation at all general conferences, but except under special provision, excluding laymen from all annual conferences, was adopted after a hot debate.

Bishop Warren presented the report of the commission which was appointed four years ago to revise the organic law of the church.

Important changes were also made in the method of balloting on certain questions. The main provisions were as follows:

The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate together as one body. They will also vote together as one body with the following exception:

(A). On every question which proposes a change in the discipline they shall vote separately.

(B). They shall vote separately on any other question when requested by one-third of either order of delegates present and voting.

(C). In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of two orders to adopt the proposed measures, except that for changes of the constitution a vote of two-thirds of the general conference shall be sufficient.

Article II, which refers to the adoption of constitutional amendments was also altered.

Dr. Charles J. Little, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, explained that the revisions would be to exclude laymen from the annual conferences except by a three-fourths vote of the ministers and a two-thirds vote of the general conference.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 2.—A London special to the Press says that Dr. Theodore Herzel, originator of the scheme to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, is now in London perfecting the details of his great movement. He remarked on his work yesterday:

"Although I have practically inexhaustible means at my command to apply to the colonizing of Jews in Palestine, some men still declare that the project is a dream. The scheme to transfer the Jews of the world to their ancestral home hinges merely upon the willingness of the sultan to grant such a charter as we require. The sultan may not exactly be in love with the idea, but he does love money and we are prepared to pay what he wants." Concerning the character and purpose of the movement Dr. Herzel says:

"The Jews are without government, without national independence, without a home. Their political, social and economic conditions in many countries, including Russia, Roumania and Austria, is most unfortunate. They cannot escape from these degrading discriminations because they have no place to go. The supreme demand to which this situation gives rise is for a place where the Jews may go to live in peace. The scheme I propose—colonizing them in the Holy Land—is not wholly egotistic. The governments of the world would get rid of the dangerous passion of anti-Semitism and that would help them internally. At present Palestine is a dead country, completely barren, in the modern idea. The Jews would breathe into it the breath of life. They would teach the ignorant and backward Turk; they would build harbors and railways and would rapidly contruct the material elements of a splendid civilization."

DAM GIVES AWAY.

Denver, Colo., May 2.—Chief of Police Farley was notified at midnight by a telegram from J. W. Alsop, superintendent of Castlewood reservoir, that an ugly leak had developed in the dam and that there is danger of its giving way. The request was made that residents in Cherry creek valley be notified. The Castlewood reservoir is 32 miles up Cherry creek from Denver, and contains 18 acres, with a capacity of two billion gallons, and is brimming full on account of recent rains and snows. The dam is 600 feet long and 80 feet high. All farmers living in the valley above Denver have been warned and Superintendent Alsop has horsemen ready to give further warning if the dam goes out.

GIRLS RIDE ASTRIDE.

Boston, Mass., May 5.—Wellesley College girls astride of horses in masculine fashion form an interesting sight in the riding paddock beyond the West Woods. The girls are allowed to ride either in the feminine or masculine way, but many have adopted the latter, which is considered the modern method. They dress accordingly in bloomers.

The riding is under the supervision of the department of physical training, but is not compulsory, as the students are obliged to pay for the exercise. It was introduced as an exercise by Miss Lucile Hill, the athletic directress, who is striving to make the sports as diversified as possible.

BIG PIER BURNED.

New York, May 7.—A fire that started at the river end of the Mallory line steamship pier, at the foot of Maiden lane and the East river, early yesterday morning, completely destroyed the pier and its valuable contents. The police place the loss at $1,000,000. Several barges which were moored near the pier were also destroyed, and many rescues of their captains and of the members of the families on board, were made. Only one life was lost. The nine-months-old daughter of Captain Charles Lochs, of the barge Sherwood, was drowned.

Richard Storrs Willis.

Detroit, May 8.—Richard Storrs Willis, author, editor and teacher, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home in this city. Mr. Willis was 82 years of age. He was of distinguished Puritan ancestry, and a brother of the celebrated Nathaniel P. Willis. His sister was "Fanny Fern," the authoress. His father founded the Youth's Companion and other journals, and the deceased edited several papers and periodicals.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

BAKER AND FORAKER.

Cleveland, O., May 7.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Leader says:

Senator Joseph B. Foraker sent a letter to Rev. P. A. Baker, state superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league, last night, in response to a communication which he received a few days ago similar to that which Senator Hanna received and replied to last Thursday. Accompanying Mr. Baker's letter was a copy of the same circular which was at so sent to the junior senator, touching upon the alleged causes and influences which led to the defeat of the Clark local option bill in the late general assembly.

It was Mr. Foraker's original intention, just as it was Mr. Hanna's, to ignore the letter and the circular, but he decided on second thought to respond to it. His letter was mailed to Mr. Baker in Columbus last night, and it is one of the most stinging arraignments which the senator ever administered. It reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:—Answering your letter of the 1st inst., I have always been of the opinion that in large cities local option by wards would not materially promote good morals, but only Democratic victories. I have made this statement all over the state of Ohio in public speech, as often as I have had occasion to refer to the subject. It was probably because my views in this respect were well known that you did not see fit to consult me when, as shown in your circular, you undertook to take the Republican party in charge, and notified various Republican officials as to what you proposed to have the legislature do. At any rate, for the reason given, I have never favored any such legislation, and when told of the Clark bill (I have never seen it) and asked my opinion as to the advisability of passing it, I said I did not think it would accomplish any good, but feared it would lose us the spring elections in the great cities of the state, and thus put in jeopardy the more important elections to follow.

"I have heard of a good many would-be bosses, but I have never yet heard of one who claimed, as your letter implies, that a man who entertain an opinion should not have the privilege of honestly expressing it—particularly when called upon to do so, and I have never before known even a 'preacher in politics' to assume that there is no ground for difference of opinion about the methods of dealing with moral propositions that are acknowledged to be controverted, and that all who are in opposition to a particular method are to be maliciously blackguarded, slandered, libeled, menaced, and threatened with political extermination as representing hostility to the moral and Christian sentiment of the state.

"Is it not possible that you are one of the men of whom Bishop Fowler recently spoke when he told of what he called the 'private wire class,' and defined what he meant by saying they are a class who get inspiration for their mouths by private wire reaching down from the summit of their egotism, which extended so far into the clouds that they imagine they are in communication with the Almighty instead of theih own abnormal conceit, impudence and arrogance?"

"But, however this may be, I have nothing to do with the defeat of the Clark bill except to give my opinion, as above indicated, when called upon for it. If this contributed to that end I am glad to know that I am entitled to a small share of the credit.

"As to everything else relating to me in your circular, there is no truth whatever. I did not attend any conference at Cincinnati on the 12th of February or at any other time or place, such as you mention, and never heard of any such conference except as you advertise it. I never heard of the Harris local option bill until I read of it in your circular, so far as I can now recall; and while I have had the honor to appear a few times before committees of the legislature to publicly make arguments about pending bills, yet except in that way I never sought to influence legislation, and, beyond giving an opinion when it was asked for, never spoke to any member of any legislature on any subject, and yet you see fit to speak of me as a professional lobbyist, and then have the effrontery to inquire if I admit your falsehoods to be true. On all these points you could have had full advices from me at any time by simply applying for the information.

"You enclose a copy of a circular, saying you expect to distribute a large number throughout the state, but inasmuch as it makes certain charges against me you think it to be fair that I should have an opportunity before such circulation to see the same, with a view to corrections being made, etc. If all this has any honest meaning it is that you want it believed that before you would circulate such a paper as you have prepared you would give an opportunity for correction and denial, and yet you knew when you so wrote that the statement was not only misleading, but intentionally false, for you knew that your circular had been already distributed all over the state of Ohio, and you also knew that you have been traveling from place to place, repeating the false statements and slanders it contains wherever you could get a body of ministers or anybody to listen to you. I know all this to be true, because I have for some weeks been receiving letters repeating your false statements, and enclosing your circulars, and exposing your methods and falsehoods.

"In view of all this, do you not think your assumption unwarranted that you and your ideas represent the Christian sentiment of Ohio, and that you are, because allowed to write 'reverend' before your name, privileged, without liability to be called to account, to repeat stale lies and make false charges against people, at least, quite as good as yourself, to the effect that they are governed by the 'behest of the saloon interest,' etc.? One capable of such performances makes it impossible for others to have any confidence in either his religion or politics, and causes them to object to prescribe their moral conduct and party action.

"Very truly yours, etc.,

"J. B. FORAKER."

In his letter to Senator Foraker Mr. Baker states that, prompted by a spirit of fairness, he is willing to afford the Senator an opportunity to reply to charges made in the accompanying circular before the latter was "extensively" distributed throughout the state. In the circular, which bears the signature of "P. A. Baker, superintendent Ohio Anti-Saloon League," it is stated:

"About this time we began to receive information that Senator Foraker was interfering with the Clark bill. We knew that he had taken a hand in the defeat of the Harris local option bill four years ago, but that was just after his election as United States Senater, and when he had become a professional lobbyist in the interest of the fifty-year franchise bill. We could not believe that on the very eve of his re-election to the United States Senate he would slap the Christian and temperance people of the state in the face by seeking the defeat of the Clark bill.

"On February 12 the Lincoln banquet was held in Cincinnati. Senator Foraker was present. A conference of the so-called leaders was held, and it was there decided that the Clark bill must be killed 'in the interest of the party.' The temperance cause in Ohio can survive a dozen such defeats, but it remains to be seen whether the saloon-boosed leadership of the Republican party can survive one such victory."

It is largely to the foregoing allegations and charges that Mr. Foraker devotes himself in his cutting reply to Mr. Baker.

A PRIVATE'S LUCK.

Minneapolis, May 2.—Word comes from far away Manila that Private John Hvoslef, of the Thirteenth regiment, U. S. A., formerly a dry goods clerk here earning $6.50 a week, and more recently a briefless lawyer, is engaged to marry the widow Mercedes Sanchez, the richest and most beautiful woman in the Philippines.

Hvoslef came here thirteen years ago from Norway. He was tall and blonde of hair and beard as all the Norsemen are, and as poor as a church mouse. When he mastered English he was employed in a store at $6.50 a week.

He was studious as well as industrious, and studied law at nights. He was admitted to the bar and began practice. Clients didn't come his way rapidly, and he sat idly in his office building castles in Spain and mansions in the moon, for he was of a dreamy and romantic nature, despite his prosaic name.

While he dreamed a Spaniard in far away Manila was piling up wealth and boasting of his beautiful wife, Mercedes.

The war came and Hvoslef closed his law office and went to San Francisco. The Thirteenth regiment of regulars was at the Presidio and when Hvoslef went to enlist they fell on him for fear he would get away. He was an ideal soldier.

The Thirteenth sailed away to Manila and, of course, Hvoslef went along. He suspected that a Norwegian vessel in the harbor had arms and ammunition for the insurgents, confirmed his suspicions by investigation and the cargo was seized by the authorities. For this he was honorably mentioned to the secretary of War, and as a reward he received an honorable discharge.

He opened a law office in Manila and became a favorite in society. Senor Sanchez had died shortly after Dewey had demolished the fleet of his country, but his widow was still the handsomest woman in Manila. Hvoslef, tall, fair, and strong., but not awkward, won her and her fortune.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—Practically all the street cars in St. Louis are at a standstill to-day. In pursuance of action taken at a mass meeting at 1:30 a. m., 3,325 employes of the St. Louis Transit company went on a strike this morning to compel the acceptance of their demands, formulated several days ago. The Suburban line, the only one in the city not a part of the extensive St. Louis Transit company's system, ran cars for several hours, but later was compelled to shut down, as their men were pulled off the cars by strikers at De Hodiamont and in the downtown sections of the city.

Employed on their cars and in the sheds, the St. Louis Transit company had 3,600 men, most of whom belonged to the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes. All but 275 of these, it is estimated, are out.

POLITICS IN HAWAII.

Chicago, May 5.—A special to the Record from Honolulu, April 27 (via San Francisco), says: A call has been issued for a convention to organize the Republican party of the territory of Hawaii. The convention is to meet in Honolulu May 15. All persons who believe in the principles of the Republican party as laid down by the last national platform of the party are invited to meet in their respective localities and elect delegates to this convention. The representation is accorded on the basis of the representation of the several districts in the last house of representatives of the islands. In addition to organizing the party the convention will select delegates to represent the territory in the Republican national convention at Philadelphia. As the Democrats have made no move toward organizing in any part of the islands.

It is hard to tell yet whether the political divisions of the people will be along party national lines or not. There is a great deal of talk of a native party, composed of the native Hawaiians and the whites who were loyalists at the time of the overthrow.

BIG BRIDGE CONTRACT.

Phoenixville, Pa., May 2.—The Phoenixville Bridge company has won the contract to build the great steel bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Quebec.

The contract price approximates $4,000,000. The Carnegie company was an unsuccessful competitor for 27,000 tons of steel which will be in the bridge, besides thousands of tons of other material.

The great Tay bridge in Scotland will be thrown in the shade by this one, one of the greatest structures in height, weight, and length of span in the world. Including its approaches this bridge will be 4,000 feet long and will stretch 150 feet above the St. Lawrence. Its two end spans will each be 600 feet long; its middle span, the longest on earth, or over it, will be 1,800 feet long.

Some idea of this splendid span may be formed from the fact that it will carry a weight of 10,000 tons for 1,800 feet, 150 feet above the river.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 5.—A Topeka (Kan.) special to the Times says:

After robbing five passengers on a Northern local freight train near North Yakima last night, six highwaymen compelled their victims to jump off a swiftly moving train. They compelled the passengers to line up with arms uplifted. The robbers then went through them, securing watches, rings and nearly $600. The victims were then made to jump, the robbers shooting at them and pounding them over the head with their guns. Fred Booker and John Cleron were shot, but will recover. The passengers walked to Rose station and wired Sheriff Tucker at Yakima, who organized a posse and started in pursuit. The robbers left the train at Umtani.

WHEELER TO RETIRE.

Birmingham, Ala., May 8.—A special to the Age-Herald from Huntsville, Ala., says: A private telegram received from a close friend of General Joseph Wheeler in Washington states that General Wheeler has announced positively that he will not be a candidate for the position in congress made vacant by his resignation.

To Join the Celebration.

Washington, May 3.—United States Minister Charles Page Bryan, at Rio, has cabled the state department in behalf of the government of Brazil a request that the South Atlantic squadron be permitted to participate in the festivities in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

Secretary Long, in reply, cabled Admiral Schley at Bahia to proceed at once to Rio.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MINING TOWN BURNED

Spokane, Wash., May 5.—A special to the Spokesman-Review from Kaslo, B. C., says:

Sandon, the second mining town of importance in the Slocan district, has been completely destroyed by fire and nearly all its 1,200 people are homeless and ruined. Kaslo is 28 miles from Sandon. About midnight large clouds of smoke came rolling over this town from Sandon. At once word went out that Sandon was destroyed, but no news could be had from the desolate town as all wires were down. Several hours later a train came in from Sandon bringing a number of those who lost all their property. They reported that the total loss was between $500,000 and $1,000,000 while the insurance could only have been about $25,000.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Bradstreet's takes a nearly similar view, as follows:

A further subsidence of demand and of the level of prices is noted in several lines this week, this process being no doubt, aided by the unsettling effect of the rather more than usually disturbed conditions in labor circles. The net result is something approaching dullness in many channels of distribution. That the basic conditions of general business, such as the outlook for the crops, purchasing power of the people at large, have not been much reduced but on the contrary, actually improved, seems evident from the advices received this week. Business at wholesale is relatively quieter, which is not usual at this period, but more than ordinarily marked attention is being concentrated upon the retail demand, which is, of course, relied upon as a measure of the progress of actual demand, it may be stated that relatively best reports come from the Pacific coast and from the Northwest.

Good crop prospects and the weakness in provisions, charged partly to increased receipts of hogs, but also attributed to bear operations by packers, have exercised a depressing effect upon corn and to a less extent upon wheat.

The situation in iron and steel is still a mixed one. No diminution of strength of pig iron is reported at such centers as Birmingham and Pittsburg, and predictions are that the ruling price for Bessemer pig will not be shaded during the last half of the year.

For the week failures number in the United States 153, as compared with 182 last week, 164 in this week a year ago, 240 in 1898, 228 in 1897, and 267 in 1896.

Failures for April in the Dominion of Canada were fewer than in April a year ago, but liabilities were nearly 15 per cent heavier.

FROST IN OHIO.

Cleveland, May 5.—Ice formed at many points in Northern Ohio last night, according to reports received at the local weather bureau. The cold wave was accompanied by a very heavy and destructive frost, which was almost general throughout the state. Just how great the damage to fruit has been is not known yet, but it will probably be heavy. At a number of places the mercury fell to 6 below the freezing point, or 26 degrees above zero.

Ohio Wheat.

Columbus, O., May 5.—The state crop report for May shows a further drop of six points in the wheat crop condition, and it is now 41 per cent of an average condition. This indicates a wheat crop of not more than eighteen million bushels, the lowest since 1896, when it was only seventeen million bushels. In the last ten years Ohio has produced ten crops exceeding fifty million bushels. There are 892,215 acres sown to oats, whose condition is 115 per cent.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., May 8.—1:15 p. m.—Wheat was in better tone to-day. Futures opened higher and remained comparatively steady with slight fluctuations during the day and closed stronger and higher. Liverpool was easy and closed ¼d lower.

Foreign crop news was better. France, Germany and Austria-Hungary reported better weather and improved crop conditions. The reported damage in South Russia was not confirmed.

Indiana reports indicate that the wheat crop of that state is seriously damaged, while reports from Kansas confirm all that has been said about the wheat in that section. It is too yellow and too rank. Too much rain is reported all through the South and Southwest.

Bradstreet's world's visible was given out to-day and shows a decrease of 6,796,000 in wheat and 4,609,000 in corn.

A reliable table estimates the French crop at 280,000,000 against 365,000,000 last year.

Gossip on the government crop report which is expected on Thursday, has already begun. The traders anticipate a better condition in the report, although the low condition of Ohio wheat would not indicate that it could be much better. Last year, the report on April 10 made the wheat condition 77.9 per cent with a yield (probable) of 272,000,000. On May 10, the condition was reported as 76.2, with a probable yield of 211,000,000.

The primary receipts to-day were 332,000 against 296,000 last year, and the local receipts were 8,000 against 43,292 last year.

Corn looked better to-day, although the price is lower. The local houses bought some corn in the country, but the East did not bid for any. The primary receipts were 352,000 against 460,000 last year, and the local receipts 61,210 against 38,138 last year.

Oats were quiet and lower. There was not much doing to-day, and the price declined in sympathy with the other markets. Rye was dull and steady.

Clover seed has not changed in condition much. It is in the same old rut. The receipts were 20 bags against none last year, and the shipments were 48 bags against 140 last year.

Quotations to-day were:

Corn—Cash, 40¾c; May, 38c; July, 40c; Sept., 40¾c. No. 2 white, 40½c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 4 yellow, 40½c.

Oats—Cash, 24½c; uly, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 27c.

Rye—87c.

Clover seed—Old prime, $4.75; prime, $5.00; October, $5.15; No. 2, $4.30; Buck Horn, $3.75; rejected, $3.85.

At Chicago.

Chicago, May 8.—There was a fairly active trade in wheat early to-day, and the tone was steady. Cables were steady, and there was support in the reports of rain in the southwest where there has been at least a plenty, and lack of it in the extreme northwest, where it is needed. The rainfall in Kansas, where, it is reported, the crop is turning yellow from excessive moisture, was heavy last night. July wheat opened a shade higher at 67¾@67¼c, and sold to 67¾c, later easing to 66¾@66c. Local receipts were 73 cars, 3 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 386 cars, against 356 last week and 196 a year ago.

The corn market was dull and heavy, owing to the pressure of long stuff and a slack demand. Following the opening there was a fair demand, but this did not suffice to absorb the offerings and after a brief period of steadiness the market sagged. Receipts here were 327 cars. July opened ¼ under yesterday at 39¾@39¾c, rallied to 39¾, and then dropped to 38¾@38¾c.

Oats were dull and easier, influenced by the heaviness of corn. Receipts here were 294 cars. July opened a shade lower at 23 to 23¾c, and sold off to 22½@22¾c.

The provisions market opened lower but steadied at the bottom. The decline was on pressure of long stuff, a slack demand and a weak hog market. July pork opened 7½@22½, down at $11.52@11.55.

Following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	May 7 Close.
Cash	74	74	74	74	
May	73¾	74	73¾	74	73¾
July	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	73¼

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	65¾
July	67¼	67¾	66¾	67¾	67¼
Corn—					
May	38¼	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¾
July	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Oats—					
May	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
July	23	23¼	23	23¼	23¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
July	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Corn—					
May	44¼	44¼	44	44	44¾
July	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	69¾	70	69¾	70	69¾
July	67¾½	67½	67¼	67½	67¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	65¼	65¼	65	65¼	65¼
July	65¾¾	65¾	65½	65¾	65¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	67¼	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	67¼
July	67⅜	68	67¾	68	67⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$11.45	$11.45	$11.45	$11.45	$11.60
July	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.57	11.72
Lard—					
May	6.70	6.72	6.70	6.75	6.72
July	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.77	6.77
Ribs—					
May	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.50
July	6.47	6.55	6.45	6.52	6.52

New York Produce.

New York, May 8.—Butter—Receipts, 8,721 packages; market firm; western creamery, 16@20c; factory, 13@15c. Cheese—Receipts, 7,815 packages; market quiet; fancy, large, white, 10½c; fancy, large, colored, 10c; fancy, small, white, 9¾@10c; fancy, small, colored, 9¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 20,385 packages; market steady; strictly western at mark, 12½@14c; regular packing at mark, 12½@12½c; southern at mark, 11½@13c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3¾c; refined steady; crushed, $5.55; powdered, $5.25; granulated, $5.15. Coffee—Nominal; No. 7 Rio, 7½c.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, May 8.—Butter took a drop this morning. Elgin is quoting creameries lower and plentiful, and the price on both dairy and creamery declined in sympathy. The local demand is still firm and the receipts are moderate.

Eggs are firm and higher. The receipts are light and the local demand is good. Cold storage people are after all the eggs in the country and arepacking them as fast as possible.

Strawberries are quoted lower. Poultry is lower. Egyptian onions are being received in the market,